"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

the inhabitants thereof."

"Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive

management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARKY,

HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-

GIPATION OF THE SLAVES... From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, CIVIL, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which if can be interpreted

with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war

ower; and when your country is actually in war, whether

it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cory on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, AC-

an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-

tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial

array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. Adams.

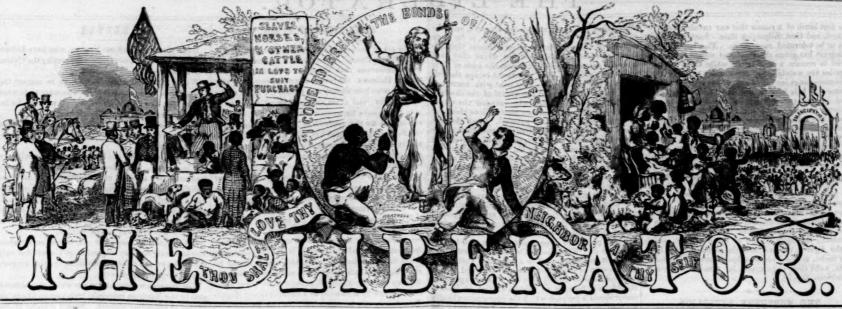
MG TO THE LAWS OF WAR ; and by the laws of war,

if payment is made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

tel, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. ertisements of a square and over inserted three 181 fre cents per line; less than a square, 75 cents es insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertise-

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TH LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1695.

Refuge of Oppression.

HE NEW YORK HERALD'S DESCRIPTION OF THE LATE RIOT IN THAT CITY.

The manner in which that pre-eminently satanic nal, the New York Herald, described the late tiot in that city, may be seen by the following Mark how the rufflans are described!

a Saturday evening, there was intense exciten the neighborhood, and when the names of seripts were read, there seemed to be a genmination to resist the law. There was no ssion tolerated on the subject. Whoever the draft seemed to be regarded as an enthe people, or at least as an individual who on antidote to it-three hundred dol-

dications ripened on Sunday, when the published the list of over twelve hundred ich the wheel of fortune and a man blindlent of their will-and in hundreds of of their knowledge-enrolled as soldiers. ple seemed to forget their prayers and the spect attached to the Sabbath. Piety and Scripture and tradition, were temporarily the masses, who a few hours previously acious temples. The draft was the all-Who were its victims - how were the chances of escape—how the rich so by a war they sought to make perpetual) d on payment of a nominal amount, profits on a roll of shoddy or a few explo-ets would realize—were the points which oquial groups discussed, not only in the

the district, but throughout the city.
The fact that nearly all the men drafted were and mechanics added fuel to the flame. was many a sad household on Sunday in the sy-second ward, where the names were read; must be stated, by way of an explanation of ordinary resistance which marked the draft, female relatives of the conscripts mingled wildest denunciation against the conscription thus gave the people a " cavalier " motive to terrible scenes in the district and through-

closed peaceably. We have reason to bethat no organization was then formed to resist draft. But when Monday came—the weekly lay of the people—when labor is merely started, houses generally abstained from work. The day effect developments of no ordinary character. y elsewhere-was to become practical. of the sons of toil entered their workshops, and, by preconcerted arrangement, a concourse of twelve thousand, armed with various weapons, bs, staves, pieces of steel, bars of iron, and cart
-appeared, and proceeded to patrol the city. was well known that the draft was to be conon Monday morning, in the Ninth district, movements of the throng were not anticipates were taken to overcome them by

eeded through the city, on what might be One of the number had pan-a gong-with which he drummed up rticipate in the hostilities. The throng a welcome reception almost everywhere; s were promptly answered; at their bidding in resistance to the conscription, workshops suddenly deserted; men left their various purowners of inconsiderable stores put up their ers; factories were emptied; conductors or rs left their cars; employes at railroad depots added formidable accessions to the conco on they swept like a torrent to the Provost Mar-soffice of the Ninth district, No. 667 Third avdestroy every vestige of the conscription and to wreak their vengeance indiscriminate-

on the officers.

As they rushed through the streets, they armed selves with various weapons; but, although yof them had firearms, they were not used till

word of condemnation was heard against who had openly and with success temporarily coled the federal power, and applied the torch dquarters of its officers.

that the crowd of combatants did-their work demolition, fire and death—were forgotten raft, which they thus endeavored to defeat.

the crowd had destroyed the building, scatthe ballots to the wind, pursued over dozens of to stores and saloons, the retreating officers e conscription, and spread terror among those were to enforce it, and who were suddenly numong the flying skedaddlers, they marched, cheering, yelling, towards Captain Manis cheering, yelling, towards Captain Mani-office, No. 1188 Broadway, where the draft was ag. The Captain, however, heard of their hand prudently postponed the drawing-till

late force at the disposition of the auand the absence of the militia, gave the At four o'clock, a detachregulars, from Governor's Island, marched streets to protect the State Arsenal on fifth street, which it was expected the crowd nter, and hold, to supply themselves with A state troops marched, groups of men and a state of the sta

ed them occasionally with hootings and reached the arsenal, where an immense mul-

rafermon, and when all respect for order seem-grae, some one proposed to the throng who were having the destruction of Captain Manierre's build-shat they should march to the Mayor's residence, ague him a manufacture.

building!" "No, no," "Yes, Yes," and so on in all varieties. After remaining there for a few inoments, it was evident that incendiarism would be

ments, it was evident that incendiarism would be the result, unless some voice was raised to stay it.

Judge Barnard, who lives close by, was in this juncture called upon. He appeared, and edging his way through the crowd, managed to get a position on the stoop. Being recognized, the multitude gave three cheers, and demanded a speech. It was almost impossible to distinguish at times what the Judge said, but he was understood to denounce the draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of deserving the consideration of the grave question which brings us to-draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of deserving the constitution of the grave question which brings us to-draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of deserving the constitution of the grave question which brings us to-draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of deserving the constitution of the grave question which brings us to-draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of deserving the constitution of the grave question which brings us to-draft as an unconstitutional state.

city, so great and glorious, that its people would do no such injury as to destroy the residence of him who was their legally elected Chief Officer. ("Well, you're about right, Judge," cried a voice in the crowd.) They should leave and go to their homes, and not sully the reputation of our city for its obe-

The Judge's remarks were greeted with loud applause, and the throng in a quiet manner immediately took up the line of march for Broadway, to again witness the burning ruins of the Eighth district Provost Marshal's headquarters.

again witness the burning ruins of the Eighth district Provost Marshal's headquarters.

During the early part of the morning, the people of the Ninth district, consisting of a large number of respectable workmen and others, were seen to assemble at certain specified spots, and between eight and nine o'clock began moving along the various avenues west of Fifth avenue, towards their appointed place of general meeting. A large number of workmen's wives, &c., began also to assemble along the various avenues and, if anything, were more exverged.

self place of general meeting. A large number of the various access, and, if anything, were more calculated than the men, who were arrand with sitck, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitck, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitck, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitck, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitch, and offer so I'Ke, year, year, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitch, and offer so I'Ke, year, year, and cited than the men, who were arrand with sitch, and offer so I'Ke, year, yea

nonow that happens to be near the corner of Forty-sixth street. While he was in the hands of the infuriated people, he received very serious injuries, and would doubtless have lost his life but for the mediation of some of the less excited portion of the assemblance. blage. He was therefore allowed to be removed from the scene, and the crowd once more turned nanimous. their attention to the fire.

Selections.

three cheers, and demanded a speech. It was almost impossible to distinguish at times what the Judge said, but he was understood to denounce the draft as an unconstitutional act, and as an act of despoism. The administration had gone too far; they had imposed upon the people—whereat there was tremendous cheering. But he would call attention to the fact that we still have law, that the courts would protect us in the exercise of all our just and legal rights. (Cheers.) He hoped, for the honor of this ginia was freed by the suffrages of her patriotic men, city, so great and glorious, that its people would do and Virginia by the power of the United States. and Virginia by the power of the United States. (Applause.) Never again will the insolent aristocracy of the Old Dominion breed fair-skinned and blue-eyed girls, or stalwart black men, for the slave markets of the far South. (Long continued cheer-

Citizens of African descent, it is to you I would speak. Are you content to spend your lives as boot-blacks, barbers, waiters, and in other pursuits little if any better than servile or menial, when the profession of arms—the terrible but glorious work of

the various avenues, and, if anything, were more excited than the men, who were armed with sticks, stones, adzes, axes, saws, and some with even old swords. As the assembled people moved along, they

flames across Forty-sixth street, and soon a number of frame workshops and stables were ablaze.

The firemen began rapidly to arrive at the scene of the destruction, and made a few vain efforts to plant their apparatus for the extinction of the fire The crowd, however, refused to let them work, asserting, in positive terms, that they should not extinguish the flames until all the intended work of destruction had been accomplished.

At about this time, Mr. Kennedy, the Superin-At about this time, Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, was discovered by some of the persons assembled on the ground, and very soon he was attacked and dragged into a hollow that happens to be near the corner of Forty-sixth street. While he was in the hands of the infuriated people, he received very serious injuries and

their attention to the fire.

The corner house was soon burned down, owing, doubtless, to the inflammable nature of the material within it, and the next building, also four stories high, became ignited. Although this building was in no way connected with the Provost Marshal's office, still it was allowed to burn. As there was a party wall between this second house and the third from the corner, it was hoped, by many that the flames would extend no farther than the second building; but after an interval of time, it was found that the third house was also ablaze.

The police, unaware of the arrangements with the firemen, advanced at this moment with the intention of making a demonstration. This at once again excited the people, and, fancying that the officers intended to attack them, they commenced firing stone, brickbats and clubs at the police, at such an extent that they had to beat a precipitate retreat, the crowlf following closely after them. In the gloomy days through which we have just cited the people, and, faneying that the officers intended to attack them, they commenced firing stones, it is admitted as a precipitate retreat, the passession of the building. Detachments of first and Third cavalry regiments also arrived, were stationed in front of the building. Were stationed in front of the building, the mist of the excitement, a great concourse the mist of the excitement, as great concourse the mist of the house, where they had to beat a precipitate retreat, the trood following closely after them. Of course, several of the proper of Gen. McClellan, in Thirty-first street, to give him an ovation, through the doposite the house, where they proveding down Fifth avenue shouting and hing.

In the excitement was at its height on Monditation of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of Capitain Manierre's build hat they should march to the Mayor's residence, the war are treating, and the wounded were taken to the war of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of Capitain Manierre's build hat they should march to the Mayor's residence, the war of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of Capitain Manierre's build hat they should march to the Mayor's residence, the war of the course of the excitement was at its height on Monditation of Capitain Manierre's build hat they should hard the the Mayor's residence, and the content of the course of the

justice; the Almighty has answered them with vic-tory. (Applause.) Month after month we have struggled with rebellion in arms; month after month, struggled with rebellion in arms; month after month, through more than two years of war, have waited for decisive victory in the East. In vain! Why? We had wealth and strength, numbers and power, intellect and energy, in the North. No one questions the heroism of the men we have sent into the field; men represented by that one who, left dying on a battle-field of the West, was asked by a friend, "Do you regret 2" answered, "No; I.—we all are willing that our bodies should form the bridges and ladders, that the coming thousands may cross and mount, to plant their victorious banners on the shattered citadel and conquered wall;" and so died. No one questions the heroism of these men, sent by the North to martyrdom. We were unselfsh, too; those who staved gave freely of treasure, as those who

Potomac. (Cheers.) This South, triumphant through the hatred which is genius; which in its strength reminds one of the story of an old Scotch king, who, seeing a great robber, with his splendid surroundings and the equipments of his band, turned to a knight, saying, "What lacks that knave a king should have?" "Sire;" was the answer, "right and legitimacy." So this South, chiefly victorious through all this terrible conflict, aided by all despotisms, al-

which you must sink, generation after generation, century after century, into deeper depths, into more absolute degradation; or mount to the heights of glory and of fame.

The cause needs you. This is not our war, not awar for territory; not a war for martial power, for mere victory; it is a war of the races, of the ages. The stars and stripes is the people's flag of the world; the world must be gathered under its folds, the black man beside the white. (Cheers and applause.)

Thirteen dollars a month and bounty are good; liberty is better. Ten dollars a month and no bounty are bad; slavery is worse. The two alternatives are put before you; you make your own future. The people will, in a little while, do you justice. Soldiers will be proud to welcome as comrades, as brothers, the black men of Port Hudson and Miliken's Bend. Congress, next winter, will look out through the fog and mist of Wa-shington, and will see how, when Pennsylvania was invaded and Philadelphia threatened, while white men haggled over the decrease, or lessen the efficiency of the army or navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion; and,

3. That cane now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

That there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, an army and navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion.

That cans needency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, and that the object and tendency of which is to destroy the National Union; and that, in your opinion, and that adelphia threatened, while white men haggled over bounty and double pay to defend their own city, their own homes, with the tread of armed rebels almost heard in their streets; black men, without bounty, without pay, without rights or the promise of any, rushed to the beleaguered capital, and were first in their offers of life or of death. (Cheers and applause.) Congress will say, "These men are sol-diers; we will pay them as such; these men are mar-vels of loyalty, self-sacrifice, contrage; we will give diers; we will pay them as such; these men are marvels of loyalty, self-sacrifice, courage; we will give them a chance of promotion." History will write, "Behold the unselfish heroes; the eager martyrs of this war!" (Applause.) You hesitate because you have not all. Your brothers and sisters of the South cry out, "Come to our help, we have nothing." Father! you hesitate to send your boy to death; the slave father turns his face of dumb eftreaty to you, to save his boy from the death in life; the bondage that crushes soul and body together. Shall your to save his boy from the death in life; the bondage that crushes soul and body together. Shall your son go to his aid? Mother! you look with pride at the young manly face and figure, growing and strengthening beside you! he is yours! your own! God gave him to you. From the lacerated hearts, the wrong souls of other mothers, comes the wail, "My child, my child, give me back my child!" The slave-master heeds not; the government is tardy. Mother! the prayer comes to you; will you falter! Young man! rejoicing in the hope, the courage, the will, the thews and muscles of young manhood—the red glare of this war falls on the faces and figures of other young men, distorted with suffering.

Albany Copperheads, some weeks ago, the press generally praised him as a sharp correspondent. We commended the letter too, in the main, though

one questions the heroism of these men, sent by the North to martyrdom. We were unselfish, too; those who stayed gave freely of treasure, as those who ment of life. We had culture to put against their ignorance; schools against rum-shops; churches against race-courses; the brain of New England against the degradation of South Carolina. We and made their business known, the President, instead of reputies them to the dogs as almost a property and made their business known, the President, instead of reputies, them to the dogs as almost a property and made their business known, the President and reputed to the Albany Committee, another committee, consisting of nineteen Ohio Copperheads, visited him at Washington, to urge the restoration to Ohio of its exiled traitor candidate for Governor. When this rebel sympathizing committee called at the White House, and made their business known, the President, inhave twenty millions against eight millions. We failed. The South gained battles, won victories, trampled our banners in the dust, demanded and received from the world the recognition of the courage and determination of her soldiers.

Yet, to-night, we are rejoicing over a victory which wipes off all old scores of the army of the Potomac. (Cheers.) This South, triumphant nice opportunity to gain the advantage Job wished for when he exclaimed, "Oh that mine enemy had written a book," and shrewdly suggested that they should reduce their request, and views in support of it, to writing. The committee, either not seeing or not fearing the trap, walked right into it, and brought him, in due time, a very high-toned, elaborate document, in which they showed him, by arguments drawn from the history of the Mexican war, that he had always been a bad man—that his arguments in his letter to their Albany brethren were

Now, do you suppose they did it? Not they! They scorned the proposition. They came in the name of universal Copperheadism to demand the unconditional revocation of the order banishing Vallandigham; and did the President presume to suppose they would purchase such revocation by themselves acknowledging that their Southern brethren are in rebellion, and that it is Constitutional to use the "army and navy." against them; and by agreeing that they (the committee) would not oppose ing that they (the committee) would not oppose such use of the "army and navy," or that they would use their influence to have the "army and navy" "paid, fed, clad, and otherwise well-provided and supported," while being thus used? Monstrous!

Preposterous! Shaking the dust from their feet, therefore, they strode with arrogant dignity from the Presidential presence.

Now, inasmuch as Sodom was left to its punish-

Now, inasmuch as Sodom was left to its punishment because ten righteous men could not be found in it, so we hope Vallandigham will be compelled to receive a traitor's deserts, since there are not ten Copperheads of Ohio found willing to refrain from treasonable practices to procure his pardon. We hope, without great confidence, however; for the Chicago Times—saved from Burnside's suppressing grasp and restored to life by special interposition of the President—thus counsels the traitor's return, and his protection by the democracy of Ohio, in defiance of the Government:—

aye," to your call, and run the Union flag to the top of every staff upon her prairies; he holds at his mercy every acre of Confederate territory; as a chattel, he feeds, clothes and arms every rebel soldier; as a MAN, assured of your sympathy, he will crush every rebel stronghold. Yes, sneer at or doubt it as you may, the negro is the "coming man" for whom we have waited. Give him the chance to attest his nature at all these points around which our white brethren perish, in swamp and hospital, and, throttling and crushing his old oppressor, he will give us speedy victory, and a peace that shall never again be disturbed by civil war. (Tremendous and long-continued cheering.)

Spe. ches were also delivered by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, and Frederick Douglass. Mr. D's speech we published last week. Miss Dickinson's we give in the next column.

He will, the thews and muscles of young manhood—the he facts and instorted with suffering. the red glare of this war falls on the faces and figures of other young men, distorted with suffering were for this war falls on the faces and figures of other young men, distorted with suffering were for this war falls on the faces and figures of other young men, distorted with suffering were for this war falls on the faces and figures of other young men, distorted with suffering with suffering with suffering with despairing voices to you for help—shall it be withheld? (Cries of No. No.)

The stave will be freed—with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The stave will be freed with or without you. The sta

SPEECH OF MISS ANNA E. DIOKINSON.

The people of the United States have decreed ustice; the Almighty has answered them with vic
When President Lincoln wrote his letter to the Albany Connectionals, some works and the wrong, and will not dare to interfere with him should be return defiantly to Ohio, as the Times advises. He has also compromised his own dignity by entering into a public discussion with rebel sympathizers of the right of Government to protect itself against rebels. The more a ruler argues with such wretches, (it matters little how well.) the weaker he makes his position.—Galesburg Free Democrat

VALLANDIGHAM'S SCHEME.

Clement L. Vallandigham, whom the Copperhead Democracy of Ohio have nominated for Governor, and whom the President is besought by a committee from Ohio to release from exile, is the man who, after the inauguration of the present Rebellion, proposed in Congress to so amend the Constitution as to legalize secession, and perpetuate the domination of the slaveholding class in the Government. The following is a brief synopsis of his iniquitous scheme, which may be found in full in the Congressional Globe of Feb. 7th, 1861:—

"The United States are to be divided into four sections, one consisting of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to be known as the North; one consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, to be known as the West; the States of Oregon, California, and all the new States erected out of territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and east of the Rocky Mountains to be known as the Pacific. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansa, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, to constitute another section, to be known as the South. On demand of one-third of the Senators of any one of the sections on any bill, order, resolution or vote, "The United States are to be divided into four sec Senators of each section voting shall be necessary to the passage of such bill," &c. A majority of all the Electors in each of the four sections were to be necessary to the election of the President and Vice President,

to the election of the President and Vice President, thus giving to a part of the voters of one section only the power to prevent a choice. The President and Vice President were to hold their offices six years.

Article XIV. provides that any State may second with the consent of the Legislatures of all States of the section to which the State proposing to second belongs. This provision is palpably in the interest of the rebels, allowing, as it would, the secession of the whole South in a body, but refusing the privilege to a single State to second from its section."

We envy not the intelligence or discernment of We envy not the intelligence or discernment of any man who can examine the above scheme, and not be convinced that its author is a traitor to his country; or the loyalty of any man, who, being thus convinced, can support him for Governor of Ohio. Loyal Democrats, ponder it well!

Mr. Vallandigham claims to be a National Democrat. His friends have always professed to be horrified at the idea of sectional parties, or sectionalism of any kind. But here is a scheme founded on the most arrant sectionalism, and the sole and and ob-

or any kind. But here is a scheme founded on the most arrant sectionalism, and the sole end and object of which is to make sectionalism constitutional. By its adoption, a majority in one section of the Union would be enabled to control the policy or block the wheels of the Government; and, as there are no radical differences in sentim very of the South, it can be regarded only as a scheme to render the power of the slaveholder absolute and perpetual. It was for this purpose, and no other, that Mr. Vallandigham, at a time when the work of secession had been begun, sought to lay his sacrilegious hands on the Constitution of our fathers. Was it by such means that he hoped to preserve "the Constitution as it is," and restore "the Union as it isas"? And does any man suppose that, with the knowledge of his scheme of dismemberment, he can vote to elevate him to the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, and yet be faithful to either?

It will not do to dismiss this subject with the as-

Ohio, and yet be faithful to either?

It will not do to dismiss this subject with the assertion that Mr. Vallandigham is misrepresented or falsified by his political enemies. He is not a fool, but a man of admitted ability. We must, therefore, conclude that, in framing important amendments to the organic law of the country, he would use no idle as arbitrary words. He has used non. There or ambiguous words. He has used none. There stands the record, and, however plausible may be his professions, it is impossible to misunderstand it. sonian Democrat.

COPPERHEADS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

We do know not whether Gov. Seymour, President

Pierce, and others who spent the last Fourth of July in denouncing the administration, and getting up resolutions of admiration for that pure-minded paresolutions of admiration for that pure-minded patriot, Mr. Vallandigham, are all prepared to accept, as he does, the term "copperhead" as their appropriate and honorable designation. We do not know whether they wear the badge, so common in this city, of a breastpin manufactured from a mutilated penny. We do not know whether they acknowledge the New-York World and the New-York Copperhead as the approved organs of their party. We only know that these sheets are their firmest supporters, and are engaged with them in propaga-We only know that these sheets are their firmest supporters, and are engaged with them in propagating the same disloyal sentiments. If we are wrong in giving to the whole class the appellation of Copperhead, we beg pardon. We design no offence. The World regards the term Copperhead as synonymous with the orthodox Democratic party, and says that Secretary Stanton, by attacking the Copperheads in his short speech on the Fourth of July, made an "attack upon the party which he abandoned in taking office." In addition to this, we have the fact that none of the party leaders who oppose this war have disclaimed the new name; we shall, therefore, take the liberty to use it as their special and appropriate designation.

therefore, take the liberty to use it as their special and appropriate designation.

What, now, are the principles and doctrines which this Copperheads party areendeavoring to instil into the community, and to carry out, by force of arms, whenever they find themselves strong enough to undertake the work? We copy, on another page, a handbill extensively circulated on the Fourth, which gives us a clear and practical view of the designs of the party. As that, however, was an unofficial and anonymous document, we will not hold such men as President Pierce and Gor. Seymour responsible for the language in which it is couched, but will take their own public and deliberate utterances as the exact expression of what

couched, but will take their own public and deliberate utterances as the exact expression of what they mean to do, and what they mean to encourage others in doing. The burden of their oratory is, the sacredness of the Constitution, and the duty of defending it against the alleged despotism of President Lincoln. Says President Pierce—"Even here in the loyal States, the mailed hand of miliary usurpation strikes down the liberties of the people, and its foot tramples on a desecrated Constitution." He calls Vallandigham "that noble martyr of free speech," and says, "the temporary agents of the sovereign vanandigham "that noble martyr of free speech," and says, "the temporary agents of the sovereign people, the transitory administrators of the Govern-ment, tell us that, in time of war, the mere arbitrary will of the President takes the place of the Constitu-tion."

No man, not a traitor at heart, could thus deliberately calumniate the Government of his country for the purpose of arousing to madness the prejudic ed multitude whom he is able to mislead by his false hoods. Mr. Pierce well knows that it is eard his party, and not the President, who are fighting against the Constitution. He well knows that the Constitution gives to Congress the war power, and the making of all laws whereby such war is regulated; and he knows, too, that all such laws, made in conformity with the Constitution, are just as binding and sacred as the Constitution itself, and are the and sacred as the Constitution itself, and are the "supreme law of the land," by the express provision of that instrument. He is now resisting and counselling resistance to these laws, under the lying pretence that they are unconstitutional. He well knows that the suspension of Habeas Corpus is a power distinctly given in time of war or insurrection; and he knows that, in accordance with this provision, Congress did, at its last session, enact that, "during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may these cases of discipline to the President, rather than to local committees. The tar and feathers, and the uncomfortable method of transportation on a rail, we have dispensed with: but we must insist on retaining the main feature of the discipline, which is the right to remove these dangerous plotters from our midst, as the President has removed Vallandigham, until their opportunity for mischief is past.—

American Baptist. the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, in Any Case, throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of Habeas Corpus, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon a certificate noder eath of the officer having charge of any THE NORTHERN REBELLION. by authority of the Fresident; but upon a certain-cate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, fur-ther proceedings under the writ of Habeas Corpus shall be suspended, by the judge or courts having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the Presi-dent shall remain in force, and said rebellion con-It is to the credit of human nature that great

The World, in its comments on this act, at the time of its passage, said:—"With this tremendous power over the liberty of every citizen whom he may suspect, or whom he may choose to imprison without suspecting, the President is as absolute a despot as the Sultan of Turkey. All the guarantees of liberty are broken down; we all lie at the feet of one man, dependent on his caprice for every tees of liberty are broken down; we all he at the feet of one man, dependent on his caprice for every hour's exemption from a bastile." Very good; who is to blame? Who is it that has forced upon us this abridgment of our liberties? It is the World and its fellow-traitors that have made this extreme measure necessary; and now the whole country has to pay the penalty which these infamous Copperhead wretches have brought upon us. Why blame the wretches have brought upon us. Why blame the President for making these arrests? He is bound to do it by his oath, which compels him to execute the laws. Why do Pierce and Seymour leave out of sight this act of Congress, and denounce the President, as if he were the usurper of dictatorial power? It is true that the power is an enormous one; er? It is true that the power is an enormous one; it is true that it is repugnant to the normal condition of the Republic; it is true that with it, for the time being, the Government is able to put down domestic enemies with an iron hand; and this is just the power which we want the Government to have; the power which we want the Government to have, it is just the power which the founders of the Republic meant it should have in a time like this, or they would never have incorporated the provision in the Constitution. We are glad to find that Messrs. Pierce, wood, Vallandigham, and the editors of the World, feel uncomfortable under the operation of this con-

stitutional power of the nation to protect itself.
Our only regret is, that we have no Andrew Jackson to teach them the full meaning of it.
Gov. Seymour is equally explicit in charging the Government with violating the Constitution by mak-

"I ask if it is not an evidence of weakness, defeat discomfiture, when, in the presence of armed re-ion, the administration is compelled to hold that very charter by which it holds its power has ceased have a power that can protect a citizen in his ts?... Personal rights and personal liberties could divise our resolutionary contest! You rights?... Personal rights and personal no suspended during our revolutionary contest! have heard the words of that Declaration of Ind dence, which said that men have a right to trial jury; that the military authorities should never be alted above the civil jurisdiction; that men sho not be transported abroad for trial (tremendous atted above the civil jurisdiction; that men should not be transported abroad for trial (tremendous ap-plause); that they should have all the rights and pri-vileges of English jurisprudence and English law... This doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution, the doctrine of the suspension of the laws, is uncon-stitutional, is unsound, is unjust, is treasonable!" (Tremendous applause.)

Who is it that teaches this doctrine of the susper Who is it that teaches this doctrine of the suspension of the Constitution and laws? It is not the President—it is Gov. Seymour. He defies the act of Congress; he tramples it in the dust. He declares that which the Constitution makes the supreme law of the land to be no law, but to be "unjust and treasonable." Is it the prerogative of Gov. Seymour to decide on the constitutionality of the acts of Constitutionality of Is he the Supreme Court? Hear him

"Is it not revolution which you are thus creating when you say that our persons may be rightfull seized, our bonnes entered Remember this, that the bloody and treosonable and res olutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclain
by a mob as well as by a government." (Applause.)

It is well to keep in mind the circumstances under which the Governor of New-York thus denounced an of Congress made in pursuance thereof. It was while the terrible struggle in Pennsylvania was supposed to be yet pending, and when our prospects and when our prospects and the did not mies at Vicksburg and Port Hudson hung dubi-ous in the scale: it was while incendiary placards in favor of the South were being scattered through the city, with simultaneous reports of an intended conspiracy to seize the New-York arsenal on the evening of our national anniversary, establish a Provisional Government, and offer the dictatorship to McClellan! Had Meade experienced a defeat, there is little doubt the be letter. Gov. Seymour takes great carried out to the letter. to himself for having forwarded troops Pennsylvania in her distress, but he can me half an hour's speech without a single syllable of reproach or blame for the rebels or their cause. His namesake, Thomas H. Seymour, the Coppe ex-Governor of Connecticut, followed him w speech exonerating the South from the guilt of bring-ing on the war, and declaring that "we could not compel States to remain in the Union by force of arms."

are charged with disloyalty. In the trying hour of the nation's agony, when our very existence depends on the success of our arms, they are using every effort to show that the South is right, and the North wrong; that we cannot and ought not to corquer. Says President Pierce:—

"My judgment compels me to rely upon moral force, and not upon any of the coercive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen, in the experience of the last two years, how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but even had war been carried on by us successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, etc. I speak of the war as fruitless; for it is clear that, prosecuted upon the basis of the proclamations of September 22d and September 24th. 1862, prosecuted as I must understand those "My judgment compels me to rely upon moral the proclamations of September 22d and September 24th, 1862, prosecuted as I must understand those proclamations, to say nothing of the kindred broad which has followed, upon the theory of emancipation, devastation, subjugation, it cannot fail to be fruitless in everything except the harvest of woe which it is now ripening for what was once the peerless republic."

The attempt to shirk the responsibility of opportunity ing the war, by professing to oppose it only as it is conducted on a wrong basis, will not avail the Cop-The pretence is too shallow. The basis, nly basis of war, is the defence of a nation's Government and laws. Emancipation is the law of the land. Confiscation is the law of the land. He that opposes the laws of his country, otherwise than by constitutional changes, is the enemy of his country. The Copperheads seek to subvert the emancipation and confiscation and and to change the Co cation acts, and to change the Constitution into a pro-slavery instrument, by over throwing the present Government. It is true, they throwing the present Government. It is true, they are not personally in arms against the Government, but they give aid and comfort to the men who are in arms against it. They are traitors to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Constitution. It needs but the occasion to bring them out in open array on the side of the enemy. There were thousands in New-York city, in hotel, street and counting-house, whose the occasion to bring them out in open array on the side of the enemy. There were thousands in New-York city, in hotel, street and counting-house, whose countenances on the morning of July Fourth were smiling, joyous, defiant, over our anticipated defeats. The evening found them downcast, the next day still more gloomy, and the fall of Vicksburg completed their humiliation. It was surprising to see how quickly their countenances again brightened on

tue next diusn of a rumor that our cavalry were repulsed, and Gen. Kilpatrick slain. Such men ought to be tolerated amongst us. The power which Congress has given the President should not be suffered to remain a dead letter, while these coppery bounded on to excesses to compass the ends of their cavalrate. Congress has given the President should not be suffered to remain a dead letter, while these coppery reptiles are watching an opportunity to strike their poisonous fangs into the beart of our republican government. It is false to say, as Gov. Seymour does, that in the trying times of the Revolution, our fathers guaranteed to the tory plotters in their midst the same privileges of free speech, free action, inviolate homes, and trial by jury, that would have been allowed them in time of peace. A coat of tar and feathers, and an unceremonious expulsion to the enemy's lines, was the very mildest treatment a copperhead might expect in those days. Having no special law upon the subject, the patriots of Seventy-Six were a law to themselves; but now, in our more advanced civilization, we wisely entrust

wickedness seems always incredible. The columns of the daily papers have been crowded for six days ous cruelties and the savage excer of the last week—cruelties and excesses unexa-in the history of riots, with the exception, po-of those of the first French Revolution—and the people find it hard to believe that these are gross exaggerations. The Northern American character, modified and enervated by half a century of and prosperity, cannot be made to contact low type of the race which has been duced in another country by the combined influence of a faith that first enchains and then darkens the human mind, a tyrannical government, the mo-abject poverty, and a vicious system of in-and-The result has been a creature with all the brutal passions and instincts of man in the first savage state, with some vague intelligence of the material strength of civilization and power to use it, but without any of the higher intellectual and moral material strength of civilization and power to use it, but without any of the higher intellectual and moral qualities which belong to the age. It is this class, made fat and strong upon American food, and licentious under American liberty, that broke all bounds ten days ago, and committed deeds of cruelty over which a Sioux would have screamed with delight. But why they should have broken bounds, why they should have thus suddenly defied the restraints of law at this particular vectors is the question that law at this particular moment, is the question that really needs to be answered, and the only rational to be answered, and the solution of which people are even slower to accept than the relations of the shocking inhumanity of the rioters. Nevertheless, the truth must be told fear-essly, and well for the people if they believe it in

The riots of last week were not the mere passion ate outbreak of a popular discontent, but the first act of an attempted revolution. The rioters them-selves have been excited by the Copperhead press and Copperhead speeches, and still more by diligent and numerous emissaries visiting the haunts of vice, by discontent with the draft, and by that appeal which never fails with the vicious—the hatred of the rich. They only knew that at a certain time they were to rise—it might be on one pretext, it might be on another, but the draft was a convenient one at this moment. It was, of course, impossible to fix a limit to their excess, or to confine the torrent of their unbridled lust to a single channel. The first point was to create a riot, and to control it afterwards, if

possible, into an organized revolution.

We are not, we beg our readers to understand building up a theory or indulging in conjectures from which to draw plausible deductions. We are dealing in facts. The draft was a pretext for the riot; the riot was intended by the Peace party as a Northern revolution which should overthrow the Government, overawe the North, and compel it to accept such terms of peace from Jeff. Davis as he,

accept such terms of peace from Jeff. Davis as he, under such circumstances, would consent to give us. Go back to the moment when Lee moved from the Rappahannock. The rebels knew better than we did that Vicksburg and Port Hudson could hold out but a little longer; that Bragg must fall back before Rosecrans, incapable of doing anything better than escape and disperse, if that should be possible; that Charleston would probably be ours on the first vigorous attack; that Mobile must soon follow; and that, all these events accomplished, for which a few weeks only were needed, the Southern rebellion would no longer have an existence, except in Lee's army. Some great, bold stroke alone could save the Confederacy, and if its Northern friends were ever to help it, they must do so now or never. Lee broke camp, marched a hundred and fifty miles northward, and invaded Pennsylvania.

If he had no friends in front of him, and an enemy in his rear, no General ever did a madder thing.

my in his rear, no General ever did a madder thing. The enemy in his rear he despised, and believed he could easily dispose of; and he had friends in front. He reached the free States unmolested; the next | leled civil war, we deemed it an in

the next siep was to march either upon Philadelphia, tion; because, as he says, "the time to rebuke sin is Baltimore, or Washington, as might seem best. Riots while sin abounds." But we still believe with Solowere to break out over the North, following an exfirst set in this city; the loyal North was to be ample first set in this city; the loval North was to be held in terror and subjection; Stephens, the rebel Vice-President, was to be in Washington to dictate the terms of peace which Lee's bayonets were to enforce. That New York might be utterly powerless at this juncture, her troops, for the first time in her history, were all sent away—with an alacrity which surprised everybody then, but the motive of was this plan, so well matured, and so certain was it deemed of success, that the Richmond journals pre-maturely announced the defeat of the Army of the Potomac; prematurely discussed the terms of peace nquerors would condescend to gr conquered; prematurely announced that while Lee would march victoriously into a northern capital, the Northern people would be held in subjection by insurrections among themselves. And all this was to happen on the 4th of July, when this city was checkered with posters calling on the citizens to rise in rebellion against the Government, and Gov. Seymour was at the Cooper Institute with perhaps fitting speech for such an occurrence, which he cutainly did not have for the actual occasion. T not have for the actual occasion. battle of Gettysburg discomposed the plans of the conspirators, and sent Lee flying back across the Potomac. Then came the news of the fall of Vicksburg. Clearly, the rebellion which was to ride triburg. Clearly, the rebellion which was to ride tri-umphantly into power over the ruins of the Govern-ment and the necks of the people, stretching out the hand of good fellowship to Northern conspira-tors who had helped it at the right moment, was not culminating in triumph, but sinking in helpless-ness and disgrace. Could that which was meant to help it merely save it? A Northern revolution which was to help it to brilliant and final success, must now save it from utter destruction. It was must now save it from utter destruction. the only hope of Southern rebellion and Northern

copperheadism.

Hence the riots were inevitable. Gov. Seymon told the rioters, in a speech on Tuesday of last week, from the City Hall steps—when he called these men, the hands of many of whom were red with blood and their arms full of plunder stolen from burning houses, his "noble-hearted friends"—that he had sent to Washington on Saturday to procure the stopping of the draft. Why? Clearly because he knew, as hundreds of others not in the plots of the conspirators had been told, the insurrect to commence on Monday. What did he do? He went where it would be impossible for him to be called upon to interfere till it was under full headway. It was put down in spite of him by Gen. Brown and the police. The real cause of the re-tiring of Gen. Brown is, that he was determined to suppress the riot by shooting the rioters, while Gov. Seymour and Gen. Sandford did all in their power to prevent it, and it was not till the last stage the houses, that the militia were permitted in self-defence to use ball-cartridge. On Friday, Gov. Sey-mour forbade that the arms should be taken from the bouses of the rioters, where they were found in abundance; on *Monday*, he orders all loyal citizens to disband their organizations, and return the arms in their hands to the arsenal! Is any man so daft as not to understand?

and a purpose which the conspirators hardly to disguise—to take New York out of the pretend to disguise—to take New York out of the Union. The attempt will end in their destruction if we prepare for it; in the destruction of free gov-ernment, and all that will go with it, if we do not

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1863. FIRST OF AUGUST!

Emancipation the only Safe and Just Policy.

The 29th Anniversary of West India Emancipat

chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, at ISLAND GROVE, ABINGTON. SATURDAY, August 1st; to which all are invited who desire that, hereafter, it may be in our power to celebrate the anniversary of a day which shall see

every root of slavery extirnated from the American soil. Come, all friends of liberty! Aid us in making this the most effective meeting for justice and for our country ever held on Old Colony ground. Let the true word give impulse to the right, just and brave termination to utterly crush the rebellion of the slaveholders, South and North, and with the rebellion, its origin, support, motive, and end-Human SLAVERY. Among the expected speakers are WM. LLOYD GAR-RISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, F. B. SANBORN, THEODORE D. WELD, WM. WELLS BROWN

and others An Excursion Train, on the Old Colony Railad, will leave the Depot, Kneeland Street, Boston, at 91. A. M. on that day. Leave Plymouth at 9.20. A. M. Both trains will stop at usual way stations,

RETURNING, leave the Grove at 51, P. M. FARES-Boston, Savin Hill, Dorchester, Nepon et, Quincy and Braintree, to the Grove and back, for

dults. 50 cents: children, 25 cents. Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, and Halifax, to the

Excursion tickets good on other trains-In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Abington

By order of the Managers

EDMUND QUINCY, President. R. F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST MEETING AT ABINGTON GROVE. We have the pleasure of saying to all, who lesign being present at this meeting, that there is a prospect that our friends, Asa HUTCHINSON, wife and children, will be present, adding to the interest of the occasion by their cheering songs for Freedom. A large attendance, worthy of the occasion, it is hoped and believed will be present.

Mr. Heywoop's Appress. In publishing at his request, Mr. Heywood's Address on "The War Method of Peace," in the Liberator of the 17th inst., we purposely abstained from criticising its statements, deductions and conclusions, on the ground that, in the midst of the earthquake and whirlwind of an unparalstep was to dispose of Hooker. But just here the plot halted; he did not dispose of Hooker, but Meade disposed of him. That saved the North.

For had Lee defeated the Army of the Potomac, mon, that there is a time to be silent as well as b speak. Good sense as well as moral integrity is to be consulted, in the one case as well as in the other; and we are firm in the conviction already expres ed, that this is not the best period for an abstract ethical discussion of the question of Non-Resistance. Especially do we consider it very unfortunate for any one, claiming to be a Non-Resistant, who so enforced the doctrine as to give "aid and comfort" to traitors and their copperhead sympathizers at this particular crisis. That doctrine is as dear to us as ever; and the friendly solicitude of "H. H. B." as to our fidelity and consistency is duly appreciated.

As to the statement alleged by our friend "G. W. S." to have been made by Mr. Heywood, at Milford, that we had so far "fallen from grace" as to declar "that the President was in fault for not hanging Vallandigham," if it was left by Mr. H. without explanation, it did us flagrant injustice. That explan should have been that, arguing within the scope and on the plane of governmental action,-Mr. Vallandigham being, in our opinion, a traitor of the most malign type,-the President, instead of sending him to the rebels, should have had him capitally executed. What this view of the case has to do with our Non-Resistan consistency, we are unable to perceive.

But we stop here-determined not to be dragged sion which we regard as equally unt and unprofitable.

ers. Referring to the very reprehensible address of Archbishop Hughes to the Irish rioters, whom he requested to assemble in front of his residence, in whose untenances he declared himself unable to perceive that of a single rioter, and to whom he administered flattery instead of reproof, the Boston Pionier makes the following pertinent remarks:-

"Has there any where in modern times a priest exhib "Has there any where in modern times a price can ited greater insolence than the author of this call, we in the midst of a raging riot, turns away from his de like an autocrat the civil and military authorities whom their spiritual General, to be sure, admoni to restrain themselves, but at the same states of the same

and murdered worse than Cossacks!

And nobody has thought of blaming the priest, but he is praised as an author of peace. The eyes of Americans will perhaps ere long be opened to the consequences of the tenderness which they have shown, in the name of 'religious freedom' and from party considerations, to the agents of the Romish establishment for the murder of peoples and republics."

Col. Higginson. A letter from an officer in the first South Carolina reg't states that Col. Higginso injured by the concussion from a shell, is doing well. In the raid he captured 250 contrabands, a lot of cotton, and Lieut. Barnwell, though he was kept from burning the bridge by a field battery. Col. Higgin-Great wickedness, as we said at the onset, always seems incredible, and the wickedness of these plot-field of service in South Carolina, on a brief furlough.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The set of men among us who are constantly cry-"Peace. Peace." when there is no peace, are not less mischievous than those we read of among the ancient Hebrews. In every Northern State and city are men who love slavery and uphold the cause of the we thought sin-return slaves to their masters, for inslaveholders; and these are ready on all occasions to give their voices for terms of accommodation with the ebels, and for the renewal of that protection which the Federal Government has been accustomed to give to slavery. As the brandy-drinker finds all possible atmospheric conditions—hot and cold, wet and dry— alike specially suitable for recurrence to his favorite ndulgence, so these men persist in representing our condition at the present moment, whether it be success or defeat, as eminently opportune for reconciliation

We therefore, the lovalists, the friends of liberty, of just government and of free institutions, need to keep best and quickest way to end slavery. constantly before our own minds and before the public, that one condition which is the indispensable requisite of permanent peace, and which should be Slavery must be abolished, extirpated, in every rebel State, before its admission as a member of our Republican family can be conceded. No one particular of years is so important as this.

This matter is well stated in an article in the Atlan tic Monthly for August, entitled "Political Problems, and Conditions of Peace." After quoting abundant uthority for his doctrine from Wheaton, and Vattel, and Chancellor Kent, the writer says:

and Chancellor Kent, the writer says:

"Our rights as beligerents are ample for our security in time to come. The Rebel States will not ceuse to be enemies by being defeated and exhausted and disabled from continuing active hostilities. They have invoked the laws of war, and they must abide the decision of the tribunal to which they have appealed. We may hold them as enemies until they submit to such reasonable terms of peace as we may demand. Whether we shall require any indemnity for the vast expenditures and losses to which we have been subjected is a question of great magnitude; but it is of little importance compared with that of guarding against a recurrence of the Rebellion, by removing the cause of it. It would be worse than madness to restore them to all their former rights under the

ing the cause of it. It would be worse than madness to restore them to all their former rights under the government they have done their utmost to destroy, and at the same time permit them to retain a system that would surely involve us or our children in another struggle of the same kind.

Slavery and freedom cannot permanently coexist under the same government. There is an inevitable, perpetual, irrepressible conflict between them. The present rebellion is but the culmination of this conflict, long existing,—transferred from social and political life to the camp and the buttle-field. In the new arena, we have all the rights of belligerents in an international war. Slavery has taken the sword; let it perish by the sword. If we spare it, its wickedness will be exceeded by our folly. As victors, the world concedes our right to demand, for our own future peace, as the only terms of restoration, not only the abolition of Slavery in all the Rebel States, but its prohibition in all coming time. It cannot be, that, with the terrible lessons of these passing years, we shall be in all coming time. It cannot be, that, with the terrible lessons of these passing years, we shall be so utterly destitute of wisdom and prudence as to leave our children exposed to the dangers of another rebellion, after entailing upon them the vast burdens of this, by our national debt."

This writer, it seems to me, might well have taken the wider ground of demanding an abolition of slavery throughout the country. The most effective way of assailing that villanous system in the rebel States would be first to extirpate it from the States called loyal, and thus make the regions of rebellion and slavery identical in form, as they are in fact. Let us be warned by the error of our fathers against assuming that slavery will dwindle and die of itself in a few years. Let not one particle of a weed so prolific be left with a concession of its right to exist in the soil of the United States of America .- c. K. w.

In the Tower Hamlets Express of June 20th given an interesting account of some festivities at Bromley, to welcome Rev. J. Sella Martin, who has recently accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Christian Church at that place. The attendance was large, and the meeting enthusiastic. Rev. W. H. Bonner, Herbert Thompson, Esq., and many other races. clergymen and gentlemen were present, and the interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Ellen Craft and her two youthful sons. Mr William Craft is now absent on an important mission to the king of Dahomey .- c. k. w.

New Music. We are indebted to Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, for the following pieces just published by that firm :-Children's Tous. A set of twelve easy melodion

and instructive pieces for the piano, by A. Baumbach. Golden Shower Tremolo, from the Piano Forte Album, a selection of brilliant and fascinating gems by eminent composers.

opera by M. W. Baife.

Onward Forever. Song by Ferdinand Gumbert. The Miseries of Sneezing. Words and Music by Ossian E. Dodge

I'm Coming Home to Die. By the same author.

THE CONTINENTAL, for August, has been received by A. Williams & Co. It contains its usual variety of interesting articles, of which the most prominent is one by Robert J. Walker, written from London, on 'Jefferson Davis and Repudiation." Mr Walker fixes on Davis the stigma of Mississippi repudiation, in an elaborate argument, supported by abundant facts. In this case, the accuser speaks of matters about which he is necessarily familiar. He closes with the a slaveholding conspiracy, endeavoring to destroy the plangovernment of my country, and is now also engaged in selling worthless Confederate bonds in this market, I have deemed it my duty to make this publication. The following is the table of contents:-1. Our Future. By Lieut. Egbert Phelps, U. S. A. 2. Autumn Leaves. By Mrs. M. W. Cook. 8. Across Maine in Mid-Winter. 4. Diary of Frances Kraisnska. 5. The Sleeping Peri. 6. My Lost Darling. 7. Reason, Rhyme, and Rhythm. Compiled and written by Mrs. M. W. Cook. 8. The Buccaneers of America. By W. L. Stone. 9. Under the Palmetto. By H. G. Spaulding. 10. The Spirit's Reproach. By Mrs. M. W. Cook. 11. Jefferson Davis and Repudiation. A the Hospital. By Mary E. Nealy, Louisville, Ky. Literary Notices. Editor's Table

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for August, is received, Francis Wayland, Jr. 2. Theodore Winthrop's Writings. By Charles Nordhoff. 3. Hilary. By Lucy 4. Derby's Debut. By Louisa M. Alcott. 5. Wet Weather Work. By Donald G. Mitchell. 8. The White-Throated Sparrow. 9. Fleur-de-lis in ton. 12. Love's Challenge. By T. W. Parsons. 18. Notices. Ticknor & Fields, Publishers

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for August, 1863, contai the following table of contents:-1. Scenes in the him. Now we cling to the Union for the same reason. War of 1812-III. Harrison and Perry. 2. An American Family in Germany. 3. Eulalie. 4. Cemeteries 5. The Battle and Triumph of Dr. Susan-Part I. 6. Sir Guy of Brittany. 7. My Heart and I. 8. Ro mola. 9. The Small House at Allington. 10. Making a Will. 11. Our Contraband. 12. Artist-Philosopher-Lover. Monthly Record of Current News, &c. &c. A. Williams & Co., 100 Washington street.

The New York merchants and other benevo lent persons have already generously contributed thir

LETTER.

DEAR SIE-You ask me how we, who have hithero been disunionists, now join in supporting the Union.

We refused to take office and swear to support the Constitution because we could not promise to do what

stance, as required by the Constitution. Further than that, our effort to break the Unio was only a means to an end. Our object was the ab-

No man can foresee the future, or certainly tell eve the immediate, much less the final, results of any measure. We must act on probabilities, and use those rightful means within our reach which seem mos likely to end an evil perfectly, in the shortest time times of peace, we labored to break the Union as the

Union-never had any objection to Union-but only to a Union on pro-slavery conditions, one that support

The disunion we sought was one which should be be-

gun by the North on principle, from conscientious ob the immensely important transactions of the next ten Union would have given us a Nation in the North, united on high principle, able to defend itself, rigid against granting any pro-slavery advantage to Southern neighbor; and the vicinity and example of such a North would have cooperated with the essen-tial weakness of all slaveholding governments in finally abolishing slavery at the South. Such disunion must have been brought about by a public opin ion throughout the North adverse to slavery, and would have guaranteed one for the future. agitation for such disunion, based on the idea that slavery is a sin, to be immediately repudiated at every cost, was the most direct and efficient way of educa ting the public to a stern anti-slavery principle. You ject, disunion our weapon—and our method of reaching it was to convert the Nation, and create a strong anti-slavery public opinion.

We sought such disunion for the slave's sake, well knowing, all the time, how much of what his toil had fairly earned disunion would sacrifice, but convinced that, as things then stood, it was the quickest and shortest way to free him. We knew also that our plan would leave the slave to struggle up to freedom against a thousand obstacles, alone and unaided, vexed and hampered by a reluctant master; but that disadvantage was inevitable, and seemed no sufficient rea son why we should forego the only method which promised him any speedy and certain relief.

We held that, for such reasons-the rights of the slave and the sin (for anti-slavery men) of upholding the Constitution-the North had the right of revolution-the right to break the Union; and that such division would sooner end slavery than continuing under a Constitution which forbade the North, during peace, to interfere with the slave system of the Southern States.

War came. The South began a war on the Naion. To accept disunion then, one not begun by an anti-slavery North, but forced on a reluctant and halfconverted North, though it would have killed slavery in the end, would have lost the slave his share in the Nation he helped to found, and would have left the slave, obstructed in his path to freedom by great ob stacles, unpitied, unaided, vexed and hampered by an embittered master. Such disunion, too, would probably have helped to prolong slavery, seeing that such North would have been willing to grant its pro-slavery neighbor many advantages, the re-capture of slaves, &c.—and the conflict of two such nationalities would have entailed perpetual war.

On the contrary, the first gun the South fired gave the Nation the constitutional right to abolish slavery wherever its flag floats, showed that such a measure would inevitably be necessary, and that the Union must probably cease, or rest on the equal liberty of all

In these circumstances, the Abolitionists, who were not peace men, and had never asserted the sinfulness of war, perceived that the war itself would produce an overwhelming national opinion adverse to slavery sooner than any other agency. The manifes ation war must make of the nature and designs of the Slave Power would inevitably make every Unionist an Abolitionist.

The need of the negro in the conflict would destroy prejudice against color more speedily than any other means could, and his presence in the army would be

the first step to civil equality.

We saw that the preservation of the Union would freedom, and that the Nation he helped to create owed him this aid, which is of vast importance.

As things stood, therefore, since the war-1st. The Union means liberty, and to save itself must free the blacks. To uphold it in this struggle for existence, is the readiest way to convert the nation into Abolitionists. One year of such war is worth for this purpose, twenty years of peaceful agitation.

2d. The Union protects the slave in his transition to liberty, and makes that passage speedy and easy. 3d. It saves him and ourselves all the benefits of a Nationality which his toil and ours has earned in three generations.

4th. It ensures peace throughout North America. At the present time, therefore, the preservation of the Union gives us all these benefits we have aimed remark: "As Jefferson Davis is now at the head of at, and some we never expected to secure by our old

Perhaps all these benefits might have be better and cheaper in other ways. But God disposes. the choice is not left with us; we must enter at the door he opens. We had hoped that it would be, and labored that it should be, one of peace; but to him it has seemed otherwise, and we submit.

We can easily see that war may, perhaps, be the only path to emancipation for a century to come. Peace, on which we had counted, has one danger. The constant sight of successful iniquity is as likely to dull the conscience as to waken it. We could not be certain that, in the struggle between right and interest, the triumph might not be, for a long while, on the wrong side. No one could be sure that our Union, spite W. Cook. 11. Jefferson Davis and Repeat J. Wrong side. No one could be sufe that the Letter from Hon. Robert J. Walker. 12. Evergreen of the anti-slavery enterprise, would not have sunk, for many years, into a strong, rich, corrupt, pro-slavery nation, greedy of territory, callous to right, and tramp ling a victim race under its money-seeking feet. The sharp sword of war kills or cures at once; and as God with the following varied and attractive table of con- has linked success with justice, we must either be tents :- 1. An American in the House of Lords. By whipped into a people hating slavery as their conqueror, or we must be successful with justice for our ally -the negro our acknowledged equal and brother.

We see, nevertheless, the use of our Disunion Agitation. If we did not fully convert the community by 6. Civic Banquets. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 7. our cry, "Liberty and justice are better than Union," The Geological Middle Ages. By Louis Agassiz. we so far leavened their minds and wakened their co sciences that when the war came, the hour found them Florida. By Francis Parkman. 10. Seaward. 11. ready to accept the issue. When the question was ces at Harvard Class Day. By Gail Hamil put,-the old Union with slavery, or a new one without it,-the people have been found far more ready Political Problems and Conditions of Peace. By than any man had supposed to answer, Give us, at Judge Woodbury Davis. Reviews and Literary any cost, Union and freedom, pledge of peace and per-

In a word, the slave's cause led us to disunion, when disunion seemed the only way within our reach to free We can uphold it without dishonor-and it has become the strongest weapon in the slave's behalf-the shortest path to his liberty.

The terms of the Constitution may still, for awhile, shut us out of office; but that is temporary. The spirit of the Union is liberty to all races and every individual. Without that, it must die.

The Union whose life we strive to protect is not der. States. But it is a nation in the throes of its birth, in its transition and forming state, with the right to free every slave in its limits, willing to free every such slave, and obliged to do so, if it continues to exist.

Hesolved, That as after the work of shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished. The necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished. The necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished. The necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall shall be fully accomplished. The necessity of small shall be fully accomplished, the necessity of small shall be fully accomplished. The necessity of small shall be fully accomplished to small shall be fully accomplished. susand dollars in aid of the colored victims of the to free every slave in its limits, willing to free every

While this necessity rests on it, while it ag do this duty, we feel that our place is at its side. betrayed by its leaders, it ever settles down into the least, systematic toleration of slavery, it will be us, as before, its foes.

s, as before, its foes.

You may say the results we expect from this ap are not absolutely certain to follow. True. No ma can be absolutely sure of the correctness of his judg ment; certainly, not in a matter of such as this, where all statesmen have proved false ets. But we must act on the wisest judge form. Doubtless, the war may cease, and, by treason and tricks of politicians, leave slaver But I am as sure as I can be of anything, that, also

red years nence, managers, and the death-blow from this ebellion undertaken in its behalf. WENDELL PHILLIPS July 21st, 1863.

But I am as sure as a few parts and a few parts before, history, looking back on our en, will be a few parts before the few parts befor

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE WONEN'S LOTAL NATIONAL AGUE, ROOM 20 COOPER INSTITUTE
NEW YORK, July 25, 1863. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

MY DEAR FRIEND-Enclosed are copies of the ledge, Petitions, Letter of Instruction, and The Pledge, Petitions, Letter of Antonial League is and ng among the people, so far as it can get the means neet the cost. Already six thousand packages here been mailed, through the liberal and tim ions of Gerrit Smith of Peterboro,' and Sch others of this city, of one hundred dollar and John Jay, twenty-five dollars, together with the umerous smaller sums from friends equally came and equally liberal, in proportion to their ability.

To these few petitions, the women of the comre sending in most cheering promise of work in the aining signatures. The rural districts, we have ere ry assurance, will be thoroughly canvassed. We must ow devise some plan to rouse the cities to efficient action. Boston, surely, should take the initiative she is ever proud to be named the first in the race in

And, now that we hope and earnestly pray this e the last time the people of this nation will be called ipon to enrol their names to ask Congress to gi reedom to the slave, let us all give our most en hought, word and deed to the work. And let not OLD ABOLITIONISTS—they who have petitioned State and nation, times without number, during past thirty years, to grant some pittance of the boone this work to the younger converts to the cause. they who are converted by the stern "logic events "-by the arguments of the bullet and bayonet, put their trust alone in the war. The power that opened their eyes they believe equal to the ac omplishment of the entire work. They see not the the war, even, is the result of the untiring never ceasing labors of those they have been wont to call the "do-nothing Abolitionists." They, most of them really believe "the day for debate and petition if passed," and have no faith in any power but that of he bullet. But the old standard bearers of the cause of freedom, who have fought the good fight for quarter of a century, are surely the ones who in the ast days will finish their faith by one more mighty appeal to the power of truth and justice to trens with the law-makers of the nation

Before me are two remarkable pictures-one. S urner Truth-Mrs. Stowe's "Lybian Sybil"-the other a Louisiana slave. The former, minus the fingers, chopped off by her cruel New York master he latter with bared back, glaring its countless of oused blood-cuts of the slave-driver's lash: bot grand faces, telling the noble souls within.

There lives not the human being, were that grand man his mother, or that splendid man his father, who could trust his or her and their children, and chil dren's children's chance of escape from such living leath, to the uncertain fates of war alone. He would pray, and urge every other man and woman to invoke every other power of the nation, to proclaim, to enact, to decree, any and every man's claim to "property in map." forever null and void. No, no-mill tary power is not enough-added to it must be div aw, positive Congressional enactment, that henceforth American Union.

The old Abolitionists, who know the subtle thread by which Slavery clings to life, must now work to the end, and more earnestly and effectively, if possible, than ever, to make sure that not the smallest loophole be left in the statute law of the nation, through which the monster crime may wind itself into the new Union that shall come, when the sweet all have done its bloody work.

I began with the purpose to ask you, Mr. Gamson, to say the word of encouragement to your longtried and faithful Liberator readers, and ask then to take hold of the work of circulating Emancipation Petitions to Congress, now we have the hope that this shall be the last time we shall have the hard work to do-now that we have the hope that this last manmoth petition of millions of the best men and women of the nation will be the last ounce that shall break the back of Slavery, and forever bury the frightful, hateful thing beyond the fear of resurrection. Any and ever word you can say to help us in our mighty under taking will be most gratefully received by us, and all the poor and despised for whom you have so long and Yours, ever gratefully,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Sec'y Women's L. N. Lengue

Most heartily do we respond to the apper nade by Miss Anthony in behalf of the Loyal Women's National Association, and trust it will stimulate to universal activity in the procurement of signature to the Mammoth Petition alluded to. Let the go forth, inflexibly, for the total abolition of slavely by the next Congress.[-Ed. Lib.

LADIES' LOYAL LEAGUE MEETING.

There was a very interesting and pleasant me ing of the ladies at the Loyal League at the Coop r Institute on Friday, July 17th. Mrs. Bates 00 pied the chair. Miss Anthony and others address the meeting, showing the necessity of petitioning (a gress for the immediate abolition of Slaverycause of all our woe." The use of the bullet and the bayonet in putting down Rebels and rioters does ad preclude the necessity of petition, and now is the time for the friends of Emancipation to bestir themselve to shut up every avenue that leads to a continual The following resolutions were present f Slavery. ed by Mrs. S. E. Draper, and adopted by the section without a dissenting vote:

Whereas, our friends are from day to day accom nying their donations with this remark... "that they fee the time for debate and petitions past, that the press events are working out the grand problem of the erro's future." Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That while we fully agree with them they are feel that the presset themselves have bed

in this, we feel that the events themselves have caused and brought about by earnest and per moral efforts, and that such efforts are by no me

moral efforts, and that such efforts are by no be now abandoned.

Resolved, also, That as the late riots in our cly have fully proved the dangers which attend the negative fully admitted, therefore we feel the necessity profitully appears to the necessity profiture and profit of the necessity p

Resolved, That as after the work of en

JI ADDR

Bead at a July 6, u Men is our gold the army ing the b is open to hood has souls seal But how white rac value libe love our

our home and show to be free out manh we die wi we leave No! a the native is to be slav that we h A nation but canno ninny, of to arms! brothers Bend; the ing grasp selves her

white me we leave save our li well of ou man, the American sword. arms has, are not lo men, Irish " Men o you !-by

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To the Ed More th George W requesting or prevent Republica Law. In actment in period in actment; Judiciary ing the Co then refer session 87

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Co., Ohio,

To the Edi The Pre thankagivi instrument exercise of the situati To say ton into on the other of "invok which has and cruel heartlessne have the

No wonde thousands, A " need "anger." cance, use cant could is that of cian, whose the heads "Anger that paper

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tract and c and frater not binder

ADDRESS OF PROFESSOR E. D. BASSETT,

Read at a Meeting held at National Hall, Philadelphia.

July 6, for the promotion of Colored Enlistments.

"Men of Color, to Arms! Now or Never! This

"Men of coor, we trink to the Wester! This is our golden moment. The Government of the United

our golden moment. The Government of the United tates calls for every able bodied colored man to enter States came to the three years' service, and join in fightthe army for the infect years service, and join in fighting the battles of liberty and the Union. A new era ogen to us. For generations, we have suffered under

to open to us. For generations, we have squered under the horrors of slavery, outrage, and wrong; our manthe horrors or search, our citizenship blotted out, our hosd has been denied, our citizenship blotted out, our souls seared, our spirits crushed, and the hopes of the

fotore of our race involved in doubt and darkness. But how the whole aspect of our relations to the

white race is changed! Now, therefore, is our most

precious moment. Let us rush to arms! Fail now, our race is doomed on this soil of our birth. We

and our race is a same and our same and our same we must now awake, arise, or be forever fallen. If we

must now aware, arise, or or forever fallen. If we salue liberty; if we wish to be free in this land; if we

lore our country; if we love our families, our children,

per homes-we must strike now while the country out nomes we must rise up in the dignity of our manhood

and show by our own right arms that we are worthy be freemen. Our enemies have made the country ere that we are cowards, without soul, with at manhood, without the spirit of soldiers. Shall

get die with this stigma resting on our graves? Shall

leave this inheritance of shame to our children ? of a thousand times no! We will rise! The alter-

ntive is upon us; let us rather die ffeemen than live to be siaves. What is life without liberty? We say

that we have manhood—now is the time to prove it.

A nation or a people that cannot fight may be pitied,

but cannot be respected. If we would be regarded

as men; if we would forever silence the tongue of cal-

many, of prejudice and hate, let us rise now, and fly parms! We have seen the valor and heroism our

brothers displayed at Port Hudson and Milliken's

Bend; though they are just from the galling, poisoning grasp of slavery, they have startled the world by

he most exalted heroism. If they have proved them-

selves heroes, cannot we prove ourselves men? Are

reemen less brave than slaves? More than a million

we leave ours, and swell the hosts of the Union, to we our liberties, vindicate our manhood, and deserve

Men of color! All races of men-the English

man, the Irishman, the Frenchman, the German, the

American-have been called to assert their claim to

needom and a manly character by an appeal to the

now see that our last opportunity has come! If we

"Men of color! brothers and fathers! we appeal to

you !- by all your concern for yourselves and your lib-

all your desire for citizenship and equality before the

law; by all your love for the country-stop at no

uhterfuge, listen to nothing that shall deter you from

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AND THE RE-

More than a month ago, I received a letter from

George W. Julian, member of Congress from Indiana,

requesting me to make a statement of facts, corrective

or preventive of erroneous impressions from what I

id in the Liberator, as to the delinquency of the late Republican Congress, in relation to the Fugitive Slave

Law. In addition to stating that he " despises " that

aw as much as I do, and that he voted against its en-

actment in 1850, friend Julian states that, at an early

period in this Republican Congress, he introduced a

ill for the repeal of that infamous and atrocious en-

actment; and that when it had been referred to the

ludiciary Committee, he moved a resolution instruct-

ing the Committee to report a bill for its repeal. He

then refers me to "Congressional Globe, part III, 2d

as and nays recorded, showing the shameful Repub

I have been waiting, hoping to have some opportu-nity for access to the Globe; but must not longer de-

ay setting George W. Julian right-rather myself

ight in relation to him-before the readers of the Lib-

mior. The record of his proceedings in Congress on

he matter had not come under my notice. He is en-

titled, as an individual member of that body of delin-

tients, to the benefit of being known as an exception

to the rule. Doubtless there are others deserving, in

some degree, to be known as exceptions. But they

Suffer me also to say, I read, at the time, as report-

ed in the New York Daily Tribune, George W. Julian's anti-slavery speech, delivered in the last session of

that delinquent Congress of sham-republicans - a

speech the production of heart and brains, such as if

we could have a whole Congress furnished with, there

rould be some foundation on which to rest hope for

LINCOLN'S LAST.

The President has made proclamation for "national

hanksgiving, praise and prayer." Did ever feeble

To say nothing now about prayers from Washing-

be other ear open to prayers from Richmond-think

"invoking His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger

which has produced and so long sustained a needless

and cruel rebellion"! From the brainlessness and

eartlessness, whence we have this utterance, we

the the issues controlling our army and our navy.

No wonder our lives are sacrificed by hundreds of

housands, and our treasures by thousands of millions.

A "needless and cruel rebellion," "produced" by

anger." Were ever words so wanting in signifi-

ace, used where only words most intensely signifi-

that of an unthinking, unfeeling, paltering politi-

ian, whose hands a base, besotted, perfidious, partian press has made to grasp reins of power held over

'Anger"! Whose anger? What about? Was at paper pop gun, pointed by a pestilent politician

ding in the presidential seat, aimed South, or aimed

could be acceptable or tolerable? The utterance

into one ear of a Deity that has at the same time

ntality, foolishly foisted into place requiring etcise of power, come so far short of comprehending

Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., Ohio, July 10th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Liberator :-

ORSON S. MURRAY.

lican vote, and dodging from voting, on the occasion

PUBLICAN CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Liberator :-

ies; by all your regard for God and humanity; by

well of our country ?

show it now.

True. No man rectness of his judg-of such complexity proved false proph st judgment we ca cease, and, by the leave slavery slive ything, that, a ha nck on our em, will eath-blow from this LL PHILLIPS

ASSOCIATION. OVAL NATIONAL DER INSTITUTE, July 25, 1863.

are copies of the uction, and Tract, al League is sendan get the means to and packages have o,' and Schieppelin indred dollars each, together with the nds equally earnest to their ability.

ne cities to efficient take the initiative first in the race for nestly pray this may nation will be called k Congress to give rk. And let not the ave petitioned city, number, during the ittance of the boon of

ne stern "logic of the bullet and the he war. The power re equal to the acthe untiring, neverve been wont to call They, most of them bate and petition is y power but that of bearers of the cause ne good fight for a y one more mighty d justice to prevail

former, minus three New York master; lriver's lash; both le within.

void. No. no-mili oats the flag of the must now work to

sk you, Mr. Garriment to your long-s, and ask them to g Emancipation Pethe hope that this e the hard work to that this last mamest men and women that shall break the the frightful, hateful on. Any and every our mighty underou have so long and

ANTHONY, en's L. N. League. rust it will stimulate ement of signatures to. Let the resolve abolition of slavery

and pleasant meeteague at the Coop-Mrs. Bates occ Mrs. Bates occurred others addressed y of petitioning Con n of Slavery—" the of the bullet and the and rioters does not and now is the time o bestir themselves ds to a continuation pted by the meeting

ark - "that they feel ast, that the present problem of the nelly agree with them emselves have been rnest and persistent are by no means to

the riots in our city ich attend the negro citizenship are not the necessity pres-using all the moral we may move there at we honcestly be-resent crisis legally emancipation of all

ery possible way on yal States, the deep to these people of le rights of citizen-

nise of work in obtricts, we have eveanvassed. We must

white men have left comfortable homes, and joined the armies of the Union to save their country; cannot sword. The day that has seen an enslaved race in ts to the cause; for arms has, in all history, seen their last trial. We can are not lower in the scale of humanity than Englishmen, Irishmen, white Americans, and other races, we

milying for the army. Come forward, and at onceenroll your names for the three years' service. Strike now and you are henceforth and forever freemen! "Moreover, we, the colored people of Philadelphia in mass meeting assembled, do most emphatically and unitedly express our firm belief that we not only pictures—one, So-Lybian Sybil"—the ought, but may and will raise a full regiment of ten companies of eighty men each, of colored volunteers or the United States service, within the next ten days, in our own city of Philadelphia.' ing its countless cal-

ng, were that grand did man his father, ir children, and chile from such living r alone. He would nd woman to invoke to proclaim, to en-an's claim to "proto it must be civil nent, that henceforth

w the aubtle thread that not the smalle law of the nation,

pond to the appeal f of the Loyal Wo-

E MEETING.

"Needless and cruel rebellion"! As if we had in hand than a war coming by natural sequence, raged by slavery to subdue all to itself! Lead us "back to Union and fraternal peace"-such Produced this war, devastation and death. Dumb the mouths—palsied be the tongues—that make tach prayers! Let those leaders who cannot lead us tord into freedom, cease their gibberish about Union and fraternal peace" here—get out of the ar abdicate and abscond—put themselves on the ath side of the Potomac, or on the East side of the ork of emancipation occasity for funds for wholly or at least in therefore, we urge forward boldly, and ace, to aid us in our Atlantic as their sympathies and affinities may atthat and carry them-where they may enjoy "Unior and fraternal peace" with tyrants and despots, and by hinder others from turning this unequalled epoch

he heads of a great people.

to some account for human progress. ORSON S. MURRAY. MR WHITING ON COLORFD TROOPS

In response to an invitation to address the convention of colored citizens at Poughkeepsie, William Whiting, Fsq., Solicitor to the War Department, has written a letter, important from the information it contains and the official assurances which it conveys.

Not alone for his country's honor, not for empire, not for conquest, not alone for the crushing of rebelion, is the African's blade unsheathed. He fights for the honor and manhood of his race, for justice, humanity, and freedom. When love of country and of fame, when thirst for justice and a sense of wrongs yet unavenged, shall nerve the arm and fire the blood already kindled by the flames of freedom, how is it possible that the soldier can be otherwise than brave and terrible in battle, when slavery and death are behind him, and life and liberty lie only in the path of victory? Let history answer this question. Read your answer in the bloody battles of the Revolution, where negro soldiers bore a part so noble that Gen. Washington publicly, and at the head of his army, acknowledged their gallantry. Remember the honor paid by Gen. Jackson to the heroic regiment of colored men who aided in the defence of New Orleans. Let the battles on the Atlantic coast and the storm-Not alone for his country's honor, not for empire, paid by Gen. Jackson to the heroic regiment of coi-ored men who aided in the defence of New Orleans. Let the battles on the Atlantic coast and the storm-ing of forts on the Mississippi answer. Their brave-ry recalls the memory of the world-renowned battle of Marathon, in which one-tenth of those who fought and won imperishable honor were slaves "unchained from the doorposts of their masters."

Will the colored men respond to the invitation of

Will the colored men respond to the invitation of the government?

They are now springing up, like dragon's teeth, from the soil into which they have been crushed. Masters of the ground they tread upon, they are sweeping forward in steady, solid legions. Forty thousand strong are already in the service. They are destined to wield the sword of just retribution; to teach their former masters, on many a bloody battle field, by many a rout and swift pursuit, which of them is "the superior race."

session 37th Congress, page 2623," where to find the

The policy of the Government is fixed and immova-The policy of the Government is fixed and immovable. Congress has passed the irrevocable acts of emancipation. The Supreme Court of the United States have unanimously decided that, since July 13, 1861, we have been engaged in a territorial civil war, and have full belligerent, rights against the inhabitants of the rebellious districts. The President has issued proclamations under his hand and seal. Abraham Lincoln takes no backward step. A man once made free by law cannot be again made a slave. The Government has no power, if it had the will, to do it. Omnipotence alone can re-enslave a freeman. Fear not that ment has no power, it it had the will, to do it. Omnipotence alone can re-enslave a freeman. Fear not that
the Administration will ever take the back track.
The President wishes the aid of all Americans, of
whatever descent or color, to defend the country. He
wishes every citizen to share the perils of the contest,
and to reap the fruits of victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM WHITING.

WILLIAM WHITING. EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., New York city.

Mr. Conway at Leicester. A meeting, convened by the Leicester Emancipation Society to hear a lecture by Mr. Conway, was held in the new hall, Leicester, on Monday evening. The hall was crowded. The Rev. R. Bell, Wesleyan minister, was called to the chair. Mr. Conway enlisted the attention and sympathy of the audience for an hour and a half by the delivery of a very argumentative and convincing lecture upon the American crisis. In the course of his address, he alluded to the published correspondence between himself and Mr. Mason, and said that whatever blundering might have occurred in this attempt at diplomacy, the whole offair rested on his own shoulders. Neither Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester, from whose residence the proposition to Mr. Mashoulders. Neither Mr. Taylor, the member for Leicester, from whose residence the proposition to Mr. Mason was dated, nor Mr. Bright, M. P., who had presided at the London Tavern meeting, nor any of the gentlemen with whom he had acted in this country, had anything whatever to do with the offer he had made in that correspondence. He was anxious that what might be considered haste and mistake on his part should be limited to himself, as no one else had anything whatever to do with the affair.

At the close of the lecture, an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Conway.

On the motion of Mr. Latchmore, seconded by Mr. Charlesworth, a petition to Parliament against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy, on the part of this country, was unanimously adopted, to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the meeting.—London Morning Star, June 26.

**Tirst Lieut. Wm.-H. Homans, Co A, wounded in shoulder and arm, severely.

8. First Lieut. Richard H. L. Jewett, Co D. wound-der and arm, severely.

8. First Lieut. Richard H. L. Jewett, Co D. wound-directive forms and arm, severely.

8. First Lieut. Richard H. L. Jewett, Co D. wound-directive forms and arm, severely.

BLACK SOLDIERS MURDERED.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, speaking of the guerrillas of Lotisiana, says: "A teamster who was among those that were captured with some of our wagons on the Jackson Road, on the night of the 20th, and afterwards made his escape, declares that the rebels put to death every teamster and every other black man found in United States uniform. Can it be the policy of the Government to allow these horrors to continue, against all laws of civilized warfare? Or are we, in common justice, to see a traitor's life sacrificed for that of each black soldier of the United States needlessly and mercilessly put to death?"

The officers commandia.

ASSAULT UPON FORT WAGNER.

Desperate valor and terrible loss of the Massachusetts Colored Fifty-Fourth Regiment—Death of Col. Shaw and Col. Putnam.

In response to an invitation to address the convention of colored citizens at Poughkeepsie, William Whiting, Fsq., Soliciter to the War Department, has written a letter, important from the information it contains and the official assurances which it conveys. The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 10, 1863.

DEAR SIE—Your letter, under date of the 8th of July, has been received, in which you lave done me the honor to invite me, on behalf of the Fremont Legion, to address the grand mass convention of colored citizens, to be held at Poughkeepsie, on the 16th and 16th inst.; and in which you desire me to answer certain inquiries in relation to troops of African descent. Other engagements render it impossible for me to be present on that occasion, but I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my respect and sympathy for those who now, for the first time within the present century, have determined to vindicate their right to be treated as patriots by sharing in the toils, dangers and sacrifices of that great nation, of which they constitute so important a part.

Courage, endurance, and disinterested heroism are qualities of all brave men, whatever may be their lineage. No names yet stand upon the roll of honor more brilliant or illustrious than those of Hannibal and Toussaint L'Ouverture. Give to those Americans who claim as their father-land the continent that gave birth to the conqueror of Rome, the arms and discipline of the well-trained soldier, and they will give back to the cause of the country all the elements of military power. Such is the teaching of history; s

PORT ROYAL, July 24, 1863.

GENERAL STRONG'S TESTIMONY. GENERAL STRONG'S TESTIMONY.

From General Strong himself, as he lay in the hospital four days afterward, suffering from his ghastly wound, I learned that these men had "had no sleep for three nights, no food since morning, and had marched several miles." Under cover of darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream of fire, faltering not till the ranks were broken by shot and shell, and it all these severa tests, which would have tried even in all these severe tests, which would have tried even veteran troops, "they fully met my expectations," said the General, "for many of them were killed, wounded or captured on the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired upon."

teach their former masters, on many a bloody battle field, by many a rout and swift pursuit, which of them is "the superior race."

The military organization of colored troops, removing all danger of insurrectionary movements, will regulate, control and utilize the physical force of the only "genuine Union men" in the Gulf States. The greatest war power of treason will become the most efficient defence of the Union; and while it will smother rebellion, it will destroy the curse that caused it.

On the 27th of May, the War Department issued a general order (No. 143) establishing a bureau in the Adjutant General's office for the organization of colored regiments, whereby the system of employing them as part of the forces of the United States has become the fixed and permanent policy of the Government. The tracks of their friends.

THE SUFPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

The Sixth Connecticut, who had honored themselves at Jacksonville co-operating with colored troops, removing in the hospital confirm the testimony of General Strong. The regiment went in seven and sixty sound men. Of seventeen officers, only three came out unhurt. The number of killed I have not learned. About two hundred are now lying in our hospitals. Some, who had prophesied that the colored man would not stand fire, but had finally wounds and sufferings, with slaughter and death of comrades, would quash all their love of freedom and soldiering, and silence the boasts of their friends. THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

Adjutant General's office for the organization of colored regiments, whereby the system of employing them as part of the forces of the United States has become the fixed and permanent policy of the Government. That policy, sanctioned by Congress, carlied into practical effect by the Government, has been approved by the general consent of wise and patriotic men. The country cannot afford to lose the aid of its best and chief supporters in the South.

The employment of colored troops, it is true, was in the beginning experimental. The law of 1802, which first authorized them to enter the service, provided no means of payment.

The second law, which permitted their employment, authorized them to be paid ten dollars per month and one ration per day. This law was, however, made with reference to those who, by force of arms, or by provisions of statutes, had been recently freed from bondage.

The important class of colored soldiers from the Free States were probably most in the contemplation of Congress when framing these acts. But now, while colored men are admitted to be citizens of several of the Northern States and of the United States, and since the Conscription Act makes no distinction between white and colored citizens, but requires them equally to be enrolled and drafted in the forces of the United States, there seems to be no reason why such citizens should not, when volunteering to serve the country, be placed upon the same footing with other soldiers as regards their pay and bounty.

The attention of Congress will be directed to this subject, and from the generous manner in which they have treated the soldiers heretofore, it cannot be doubted that they will honor themselves by doing full justice to those of every color, who rally round the United States, there seems to be no reason why such colored men are admitted to be citizens, but requires them equally to be enrolled and drafted in the forces of the United States, there seems to be no reason why such citizens should not, when volunteering to serve the

The attention of Congress will be directed to this subject, and from the generous manner in which they have treated the soldiers heretofore, it cannot be doubted that they will honor themselves by doing full justice to those of every color, who rally round the Union flag in time of public danger.

But I do not forget that the colored soldiers are not fighting for pay. They will not let their enemies reproach them with being mean as well as cowardly. They will not lose this, their first chance, to vindicate their right to be called and treated as men. Pay or no pay, they will rally round that banner of freedom which shall soon float over a country that contains no slaves within its borders.

The policy of the Government is fixed and immova-

The sympathy and kind attentions of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday, Peter from a plantation seven miles distant, calling on General Saxton, said: "Gineral, I bro't load of corn from ou" Saxton, said: "Gineral, I bro't load of corn from ou' people for de sogers in de hospital. Some gives two ears, some four and some more, as dey be able. May de poor wounded sogers have it?" "Yes, yes; I thank them for it," said the General. Men, women and children by the hundred have turned ministering angels to their suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, figs, melons, pies; cakes, kettles of coffee, soup, and numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly evince. evince.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 23, 1863. To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In the storming of Fort Wagner on the night of Saturday, July 18, 1863, the 54th Massachusetts led the assault. The fight was of a "hand to hand" en counter at the same time that the guns from Fort Sumter and Cummings Point were pouring shot and shell at "crossfire" at a terrible rate upon our brave troops.

shell at "crossfire" at a terrible rate upon our brave roops.

According to all accounts, it was one of the most destructive close encounters of the kind. Officers and men were seen fighting hand to hand with the enemy, some giving, others repelling beyonet thrusts. Men dropped from the ramparts of the fort to the ditch as if struck by lightning.

Scarcely would the men mount the parapet when they would be received with grape and canister, or treated to a hand grenade. Many of the regiments suffered severely, especially as they were ordered to withdraw from the attack. As near as can be ascertained, the loss of the 54th in killed, wounded and missing, is between 500 and 600. Most of the company commanders being either killed, wounded on missing, it is impossible for me to get a list of the names of the men. Of the officers, twenty-one were engaged; only six escaped uninjured. The following is the list:—

1. Col. Robert G. Shaw, supposed to be killed.

rificed for that of each black soldier of the United States needlessly and mercilessly put to death?"

A flag of truce was sent to the rebels for our wounded and dead, but they would not receive it, saying they had plenty of surgeons and medicines for the wounded, and could bury our dead without any help. Suffice it to say that men could not have been in a worse position exposed to three different fires. This time Massachusetts and her colored troops have shown trying insults."

THE LIBERATOR.

ger.

It is allowed to us only to say here, that when record is made up of those who nobly fought and died to save our free nationality, shining high and bright upon it will be the name of Col. Robert G. Shaw, as one from first to last as courageously true to the prin-ciples he represented as he was brave in meeting the foes that lifted their rebellious hands to destroy them.

HORRIBLE AND BARBAROUS. The New York World, in alluding to the arrest of some parties for hanging a negro during the late riot, says the victim was first encountered by the mob or. Seventh avenue, and ran for his life, but was overtaken near the corner of Twenty-eighth street. Here he was knocked down, and cut with knives in the most delicate parts of the body in a horrible manner. During this time the mob were beating, kicking, and even biting him, in their fury. They ground the heels of their boots into his eyes and mouth, and ended the torture by cutting his throat from ear to ear. They then shouted for a rope, which was thrown them by an unknown man in the crowd. With this rope the poor victim was suspended to the nearest lamp-post, which was at the corner of 28th street. Here the body was allowed to hang for his parts of the highest standing in Gettysburg.

Colored Men not Allowed to Serve as Substitutes for each other, under the Enrolment Act, as existing laws make dother, under the Enrolment Act, as existing laws make and other soldiers in the service of the United States.

Mob Spirit in Maine. The Lewiston Journal understands that a mob spirit in opposition to the draft has exhibited itself in various parts of Franklin county, which was the corner of 28th street. Here the body was allowed to hang for his parts of the enrolling officers, and threatened vengeance on parties concerned in executing the law. The mob seemed to have the idea that if they are not notified, their liability ceases.

SYMPATHY WITH VALLANDIGHAM. The Lounger, the law of the rioters who had been left to guard it, retired as the police came up, and the body was removed.

MURDERED NEGRO IDENTIFIED.

The colored man who was murdered and then hung to a lamp-post at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street by the mob has been recognized.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 20. The resistance to the trong of the new york and elsewhere has aroused the incher land of the product of t

we of the room.

The colored man who was murdered and then hung to a lamp-post at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street by the mob has been recognized as Abraham Franklin, a young man nearly 23 years of age, who lived one block below where he was murdered. Roundsman Gunner and Roberts of the Twenty-ninth Precinct yesterday arrested Patrick Twenty-ninth Precinct ish outrage on Franklin before the hanging. This young wretch not being content with helping to beat the negro to death, actually, it is said, cut bits of flesh from the body and trampled them under his feet, and also exhibited them to the ruffians about him. The officers who have made the arrests in connection with this murder thus far are actively engaged in searching for other parties known to have been accessories to it before the fact.

MAJOR GENERALS WITHOUT COMMANDS. There are now thirteen Major Generals without commands, viz.: McClellan, Fremont, Butler, Hooker, Hunter, Buell, McDowell, Franklin, McClernand, Curtis, Cadwallader, Morell, Milroy.

Frankfort, Ky., July 26. Hon. John J. Crittenden died at half-past 2 o'clock this morning, without

Joseph Marshall, a boatman, was arrested yester-day by Officer Cornell of the Harbor Police, charged with a felonious assault and battery on Joseph Jack-son, a colored man, residing on the corner of Broad-way and Houston street. On the 15th inst. Jackson way and Houston street. On the 15th inst. Jackson was attacked by a gang of rioters, and to escape them ran down to Pier No. 4, North River, where he had some business. The mob. pursued him, crying, "Here's a d—d nigger," and the prisoner, as is alleged, made a rush for him, and, seizing the frightened negro, beat him in the most terrible manner about the head and body with a large stone. Jackson was then thrown into the river for dead, but the plunge in the water revived him so that he was enabled to craw under the pier, where he remained for nearly twenty-four hours before daring to venture from his hiding-place. The rioters robbed their victim of his watch and chain, and \$36 in money. The prisoner, who is reported to be a newly imported rowdy from New Orleans, was taken before Justice Quackenbush, and locked up. He was positively identified by Jackson as one of the men who beat him.

FEARFUL OF BEING KNOWN. FORTUL OF BEING KNOWN.

For the last few days, General Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Carpenter have received numerous anonymous communications, to the effect that the writer, knew who had mobbed and hung negroes, and committed other acts of violence against both persons and property, but they feared violence at the hands of the rioters should they betray them. Any person possessing such information, by making the necessary affidavits before Inspector Carpenter, will be protected from harm, and assurances given that their names will not be divulged, except by their consent.

THE MERCHANTS' RELIEF COMMITTEE. Merchants' Relief Committee for Suffering Colored People, Depot, No. 350 Fourth street, New York, July 24, 1863.

New York, July 24, 1863.)
At a meeting of the Committee of the Merchants, for the relief of suffering colored people, held this morning, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that many

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that many parties heretofore employing colored men and women are now declining their further employment, from fear of molestation by the mob: therefore,
Resolved, That merchants, warehousemen, transport companies, and others are respectfully urged to employ colored men as heretofore, and are requested to rely upon the puolic authorities for protection.
Resolved, further, That all such cases be reported to the Board.
Resolved, That responsible persons residing out of town, knowing of colored refugees from this city in their neighborhood, be requested to report them to the Committee at their rooms, No. 350 Fourth street, and aid the committee in returning such refugees to their accustomed labor as soon as possible.

JONATHAN STURGIS,
A. R. WEYMORE,
J. D. MCKENZIE,
JOS. B. COLLINS,
Executive Committee.

A DEMOCRAT'S OPINION. We have not always agreed with the venerable Daniel S. Dickinson, but we agree with him exactly in his opinion of Governor Seymour. He said, at Genèsee, (N. Y.,) a few days ago:—

"He should do himself and the cause injustice if he "He should do himself and the cause injustice if he did not say that he felt his State to be disgraced when high officers of the State, from the Chief Executive to a high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand."

We see it stated that both the sons of the Hon. Edward Everett—one of whom just graduated at high judicial functionary, talk to a mob in mild and deprecatory language, instead of putting them down with a strong hand."

Both have made up their minds to serve in person, instead of procuring a substitute or paying the \$300.

and state that they do not wish better nor braver soldiers. It was their first fight, and they proved themselves worthy of the old Bay State.

I write this to relieve the anxiety of the many friends of the regiment. The wounded are here (Beaufort, S. C.) in excellent hospitals. I have visited nearly all of them, and find them doing well, being in the hands of kind and skillful sargeons.

I hope to be able to forward a full statement ere long.

Yours, respectfully.

Yours, respectfully.

H. W. LITTLEFIELD.

Lieut. Commanding Camp 54th Reg't Mass. Vols.

The Lave Col. Robert G. Shaw. The public

THE LATE COL. ROBERT G. SHAW. The public has a right to honor every faithful soldier who falls in the service of his country, in this war for the country's life and integrity as a free republic. Private grief must yield this right, that it may be known by what costly sacrifices, priceless principles' are defended and maintained. Would a record could be made and a fitting eulogy given to all who bravely die! This cannot be; but the noble catalogue of the well known heroes is already large, and must, alas! grow larger still.

We have to refer to-day to one whose claims to high respect are somewhat peculiar. In the Spring of 1861, we saw in camp, at Brook Farm, a Lieutenant devoted quietly and modestly to learning and performing his novel military duties,—in appearance hardly more than a boy.

On Theodom May 20th, that soung Lieutenant.

Isôl, we saw in camp, at Brook Farm, a Lieutenant devoted quietly and modestly to learning and performing his novel military duties,—in appearance hardly more than a boy.

On Thursday, May 28th, that young Lieutenant, with the manly bearing almost of a veteran, rode down State street, amid greeting cheers, as Colonel of the 54th, the First Colored Regiment of Massachusetts; and now the intelligence reaches us that he met death on the chosen battle field.

It was principle that sent him so promptly to Brook Farm, and made him true to his martial vocation as an officer of the 2d Mass.; and it was principle that gave his name, ability and character to the inauguration in New England of a new force for the national service.

On his own part, and on the part of those by whom he was so dearly loved as an only son and only brother, it was the conviction that duty called him from a refined and cultivated home, from the peaceful engagements of business, from all that heart could desire to make life's morning joyous, and full of rich, rare promise. The summons of honor, patriotism and humanity was heeded with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity was heeded with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity was heeded with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity was heeded with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity was heeded with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity was headed with unquestioning alacrity, and the behests of honor, patriotism and humanity were unfinchingly obeyed to the last.

It would be a sad pleasure at any other time to speak, in the words of friendly eulogy, of the purcharacter, the fine disposition, the courteous and gentlemanly manners,—of the many sweet and clustering graces that adorned his youth, and blossomed into the fruit of strong virtues in the brief manhood of Col. Shaw.

But now, above all these, calling for special, if

Shaw.

But now, above all these, calling for special, if not exclusive regard, is his service to the country—the self sacrifice that consecrated all he was to her; that waived aside, for the time, all he hoped to be or enjoy, or rather put it all in peril, that he might be faithful found as a soldier fighting for the holiest of human rights.

How much he risked, how much he gave up, what precious hopes have been blasted, what tender ties have been sundered, what affections, (stronger, God be thanked, than death, and able to triumph over even the grave.) have been agonized by his quick departure from among the living, words cannot tell.

The story of bereavement is for the tears—fast and long flowing, but not bitter—for the memories—sad but never gloomy—of that love-girt and love-united circle, into which the entrance of sympathizing friendship now would be that of an intrusive stranger.

It is allowed to read the secondary of the constraints of the first properties of the protion of the secondary of the rebel general in the late battle of Gettysburg, and in the cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: a cavalry fights subsequent to it, seventeen of the rebel general officers were placed hors du combat, as follows: Generals Kenper and Trimble were wounded captured; Generals Kenper and Trimble were wounded and captured; Generals Kenper and Trimble were wounded. Of the five caval In the late battle of Gettysburg, and in the

"Boys, we have a small job on hand—about a half a day's work, to whip that drunken Hooker's army. Then, hurrah, boys! we will take Harrisburg, Lancaster, Baltimore and Washington, Philadelphia will be our headquarters, and the people there must pay the expenses of this war, which will make the Quakers howl. If they will not, we will set fire to the four corners of their city, and burn it to ashes."

This is no invention. It is given on the word of two gentlemen of the highest standing in Gettysburg.

wallader, Morell, Mitroy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 26. Hon. John J. Crittenden died at half-past 2 o'clock this morning, without pain or a struggle, and in the full possession of his faculties. His disease was general debility. His age

was 77 years. COLORED SOLDIERS AND MALARIA. Surgeon Gen COLORED SOLDIERS AND MALARIA. Surgeon General Hammond, in a recent communication to the Secretary of War, makes an interesting statement respecting the comparative suffering of the white and black soldiers from malarious diseases in the Department of the Gulf. The proportion of white soldiers affected with such diseases is 10.8 per cent., while the colored soldiers so affected show the proportion of 0.8 per cent. In round numbers, therefore, eleven white soldiers suffer from this class of disease to one negro. The Surgeon General quotes from the experience of the British army, showing substantially the same result.

THE FEELING IN THE ARMY. Letters from the army show that the greatest indignation exists among our brave veterans in view of the Copperhead riots. These men, who have faced the rebels of the South, understand perfectly well that the demonstrations in New York are designed to help the common enemy, and, if possible, to enable him to maintain yet a while longer the contest he has been almost driven to abandance.

Among the rebel prisoners who were marched through Gettysburg, there were observed seven negroes in uniform and fully accoutred as soldiers.

At Chester Gap, our cavalry captured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been re-covered.

New York, 27th. The colored church in Williams burg was burned yesterday morning by incendiaries CINCINNATI, July 25. Fourteen hundred more of Morgan's men arrived last night, and will be forwarded to Indianapolis to-day. Twenty-four hundred have arrived altogether.

arrived altogether.

The number of killed in the New York riot has been estimated at from 300 to 500, and the impression seems to have got abroad that the friends of many of the dead rioters, for the purpose of avoiding detection, have procured, by means of a fee, burial certificates from a certain class of medical practitioners, setting forth that the deceased came to his death from natural causes.

The greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history was made by Bonaparte at Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 men. Gen. Grant, it is now reported, took nearly 31,000 at Vicksburg. Napoleon's spoil at Austerlitz was 150 pieces of artillery; Gen. Grant's at Vicksburg is stated to be 238—embracing nine siege gun and 209 pieces of artillery.

William Whiting, the Solicitor of the War Department, has overruled the decision of Provost Marshal Fry, so that a conscript can, after being examined, furnish his substitute or pay his \$300. Mr. Whiting has got some sense in his head, which is more than can be said of some of the Provost Marshals.

Judge Cadwallader of Philadelphia, of the United States District Court in that city, has decided that any one who resists the draft participates in the

The new Connecticut militia bill declares that al white able-bodied citizens over twenty and under thirty-five years of age, shall constitute the militia. This will embrace about 80,000 men. Negroes and students of Yale College, but of no other colleges, are exempted.

CHARLESTON MAY BE CAPTURED.

We are among those who cherish the cutifident hope that the enemy will be miserably unsuccessful in executing the plans he is at present working so vigorously and resolutely to carry out. We expect him to be punished severely if he persists in the undertaking. But we may be disappointed. Our hope may prove a delusion. The result the timid and despondent predict may transpire. The capture of our city may, perchance, delight his base and corrupt heart. In case that frightful calamity fall upon us, they who remain here must suffer grievous evils. The woes they will have poured out upon them will be far heavier than those under which the citizens of New Orleans and Nashville and Memphis have groaned. For the vile foe hates the people of this State with a tenjoid more bitter hatred than he entertains for the inhabitants of any other section, and he will not spare us when he comes as conqueror.

On the supposition of the foe's success, it is our duty to avoid incurring his Sendish malignity. All who can be of no service in the work of defence should betake themselves to places of shelter. And it were wall not a defence appeals and the leader. CHARLESTON MAY BE CAPTURED.

take themselves to places of shelter. And it were well not to defer removal to a late day. We may be compelled to remain, or, if we make good our escape, circumstances may oblige us to leave all our personal effects behind.

effects behind.

We should also consider that our city is going to make a flerce and determined resistance. If the enemy gets it, he will have to take it. No flag of truce boat will meet him midway between the wharves and Fort Sumter, in order to effect a surrender. We are going to fight until we are driven from street to street, and continue the fight while we are retreating. So determined a resistance involves immense injury to our fair city at the hands of the enemy. It will be little better than a heap of ruins, even though the work of destruction is not insured by military order.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 28. The steamer Imperial, the first boat from New Orleans, arrived this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a salute was fired in honor of the

her arrival, and a salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi river.

The steamer Albert Pierce sailed this evening for New Orleans with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The Continental left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government

CAPTURE OF MORGAN. The career of the renowned guerrilla John H. Morgan, who so daringly entered Ohio at the head of five thousand cavalry, has ended in his capture and the surrender of his entire force as prisoners of war. Among them are Col. Clarke, Basil Duke, Dick Morgan, Col. Smith, and other notorious guerrillas. Morgan himself, with the last 300, was captured by Col. Shackelford near New Lisbon, Ohio, on Sunday last.

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

For sale by R. F. WALLCUT, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, a well-executed photograph of a markable drawing by Mr. Carlton, one of our resident arthits, called "Watch-Meeting, Dec. 31, 1862-Waiting for the Hour"—representing a scene "way down South in Dixie," on last New Year's Eve, where some thirty or forty slaves seem to be waiting with great anxiety the hour which, by President Lincoln's proclamation of the 22d of September, shall make them "henceforth and for ever ee." Large size, suitable for framing, \$2.00. Second size, \$1.00. Card photograph, 25 cents.

THE "PEECULIAR INSTITUTION" ILLUSTRATED.

We have a photographic likeness of a Louisiana slave's back, taken five or six months after a terrible scourging, and exhibiting from the shoulders to the waist great welts and furrows raised or gouged by the lash, running crosswise and lengthwise-the victim himself presenting a noble countenance and fine physique. "This card photo-graph," says the New York Independent, "should be multiplied by one hundred thousand, and scattered over the States. It tells the story in a way that even Mrs. Stowe cannot approach, because it tells the story to the eye." Price 15 cents. Sent by mail, by enclosing postage stamp.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M. D., has removed to 62 Dover street. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Vomen and Children. References .- Luther Clark, M. D.; David Thaver, M. D. Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

Address Epiron of THE LIBERATOR, Boston, Mass.

New York City, and oponed Rooms, No. 513 Sixth Avenue, where he intends to practise Medicine, in connection with Phrenology and Physiology, make phrenological examinations, and heal the sick.

PROF. NOYES WHEELER has located himself in

THE GREAT BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG ALSO,

"WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE," BY EDMUND KIRKE. THE NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Tuesday, July 7, contains forty-eight columns of mat-ter of unusual interest and variety, enough to make two good-sized volumes. Among these articles is the first of a EDMUND KIRKE," author of "Among the Pines," en titled, "What I saw in Tennessee." Mr. "Kirke" has recently made a tour in the Southwest, and proposes to give in these letters an inside view of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southern people and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, emi-nently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portrays the enormities of the Rebellion with a vivid-ness and power not hitherto reached by any other writer. A large portion of the sheet will be given up to a full account of the Battles of Gettysburg-the most intelligent, mplete, and best-written narrative of the terrible fighting of last week that has been published, and written by our own correspondents, who were eye-witnesses to what they relate. The account will be brought down to the latest moment. It will contain also a review of the forthoming work of Mrs. Frances Butler-Life as she saw it on a Southern Plantation-embracing some long extracts

from the book. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE.

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HE next term will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863. For particulars, address NATHANIEL T. ALLEN, West Newton, Mass

English and Classical School.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing, "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET, No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one cise, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
sing the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning grey.

using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natu-ral color in nearly all cases. She is not afraid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also packed for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER,

Poetry.

A HYMN OF THE BATTLE. BY REV. T. L. HARRIS.

Can ye lengthen the hours of the dying Night? Or chain the wings of the Morning Light Can ye seal the springs of the Ocean Deep? Or hind the Thunders in silent sleep? The Sun that rises, the Seas that flow, The Thunders of Heaven, all answer, "No!

Can ye drive young Spring from the blossomed earth The Earthquake still in its awful birth?
Will the hand on Time's dial backward flee? Or the pulse of the Universe pause for thee? The shaken Mountains, the Flowers that blow, The pulse of the Universe, answer, "No!"

Can ye burn a Truth in the Martyr's fire? Or chain a Thought in the dungeon dire? Or stay the Soul, when it soars away In glorious life from the mouldering clay? The Truth that liveth, the Thoughts that go, The Spirit ascending, all answer, " No ! O, Priest ! O, Despot ! YOUR doom THEY speak ;

For God is mighty as ye are weak;
Your Night and your Winter from earth must roll; ins must melt from the limb and soul ; Ye have wrought us wrong, ye have wrought us wo-Shall ye triumph longer? We answer, "No!" Ye laugh in scorn from your shrines and towers ;

But weak are ye, for the TRUTH is ours! In arms, in gold, and in pride ye move, But we are stronger, our STRENGTH is Love. Slay Truth and Love with the curse and blow? The beautiful Heavens, they answer, "No! The Winter Night of the world is past;

The Day of Humanity dawns at last; The veil is rent from the Soul's calm eyes, And Prophets, and Heroes, and Seers arise; Their words and deeds like the thunders go; It is God who speaks in their words of might !

It is God who acts in their deeds of right Lo! Eden waits, like a radiant bride-Humanity springeth elate to her side ; Can ye sever the twain who to Oneness flow? Thevoice of Divinity answers, " No !"

From the Church of England Magazine. THE LOVED AND LOST.

"The loved and lost !" why do we call them lost, Because we miss them from our onward road? God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crossed, Looked on us all, and, loving them the most,

They are not lost : they are within the door That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing-With angels bright, and loved ones gone before, In their Redeemer's presence evermore, And God himself their Lord, and Judge, and King

And this we call a "loss"! O selfish sorrow Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith! Let us look round, some argument to borrow, Why we in patience should await the morrow That surely must succeed this night of death

Ay, look upon this dreary desert path-The thorns and thistles wheresoe'er we turn ; What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath What struggles and what strife the journey hath ! They have escaped from these; and, lo! we mourn

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done, While with the raging waves he battled on, To see his loved ones landed on the beach ?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand To wash from off her feet the clinging sand, And tell the tired young boy of that bright land W here, this long journey passed, they longed to dwell

When, lo ! the Lord, who many mansions had, Drew near, and looked upon the suffering twain; Then pitying spake, "Give me the little lad; In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad, I'll bring him with me when I come again." Did she make answer selfishly and wrong-

"Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share"? O rather, bursting into grateful song, She went her way rejoicing, and made strong To struggle on, since he was freed from care

We will do likewise ; death bath made no breach In love and sympathy, in hope and trust; No outward sign or sound our ears can reach, But there's an inward, spiritual speech That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dus

It bids us do the work that they laid down-Take up the song where they broke off the strain So journeying till we reach the heavenly town, Where are laid up our treasures and our crown, And our lost loved ones will be found again

From the New York Christian Inquirer MEN OF COLOR.

BY J. C. HAGEN.

Men of color, crushed and fallen, ouse ye, rouse ye for the strife ! Hark ! your better genius ca'ling. Strike for freedom ! strike for life !

"Now's the day, and now's the hour," Looked for, hoped for, prayed for long; Prove that God has made you strong.

Friends in thousands round you gather; Heaven has sent them in your need ; And the Universal Father Bids his faithful children speed

Men of color ! friends have risen Scourge and bloodhound, chain and prison In the distance loom no more.

In our coming history's pages Make yourselves an honored place : From the blighting scoff of ages, Men of color, free your race

" Now's the day, and now's the hour !" Men of color, mark it well : Let none say the envied power From your grasp unheeded fell.

THE COPPERHEAD.

When the sweet roses, blushing red. A traitor and a copperhead Came in disguise, Diffusing knowledge; and he said, And wisdom shall anoint thine eyes."

And when the woman saw the tree, She ate forbidden fruit. Thus she

Hath men misled : Now 'neath the tree of Liberty This copperhead
Appears in blue and white and red. Under the silent grass he hides,

Among the weeds and flowers he glides, Down by the brooks he most abid A treacherous thing; The stars and stripes that deck his sides

Venom and death are in his spring. Satan seceded, and he fell, In chains and darkness drom'd to dwell With other traitors who rebel, In act and word,

Because he'd rather reign in hell Than serventhe Lord, Who guards us with his flaming sword.

The Diberator.

MR. HEYWOOD'S ADDRESS.

WORCESTER, July 20th, 1863. Mr. Garrison,—I thank you for publishing that address of Mr. Heywood, in last week's Liberator, which, although my views differ from his in some points, gave me great pleasure, because I am always glad to find a young man into whom the martial spirit has not been diffused by the present sanguinary conflict. As he is a recent convert to the doctrine of Non-Resistance, doubtless he feels impelled to speak these fresh impulses of his soul more than some who have borne a life-long testimony to its truth and efficacy.

Agreeing with you that the present is not the time for the effectual advancement of this cause by preach-

ing or otherwise,—although I believe our friend thinks differently,—it is the time for the maintenance of our principles, since, if they cannot stand the test in time of war, they are worth little. To me it is peculiarly pleasant now to listen to the silver tones of peace when the boom of cannon-shot grates so harshly on my ear. But, as I replied to one who recently re marked that I went for peace, "Yes," said I, "but not such a peace as is possible for this nation at pres-North and the South are being shaken to gether, the wicked with the good; and not until the law of retribution has been fully vindicated will the North be permitted to triumph. With this instinctive abhorrence of all war, no rapture of exultation ever thrills me at the news of victory. I turn soul-sick from the harrowing details of the ghastly battle-field; and only as I recognize therein the judgments of God, before which we must submissively bow, can I reconcile it with the laws of His eternal Providence.

On the other hand, he must be bigoted and narrow minded who cannot view this question from another stand-point, and appreciate the courage and devotion with which men take their lives in their hand to battle in the highest form they can see for their country and the right. True, judging them by their antecedents, their motives may seem extremely low and selfish unworthy the name of patriotism; but, from a nation that has risen no higher than to erect a Chicago plat form, and elect a man who would faithfully represent it, what more is to be expected?

I dissent from one point of Mr. Heywood's argu ment, which may, perhaps, be owing to my ignorance when he says to the North,—" Having repudiated your part of the pro-slavery compact, where is your right to hold the South obedient to theirs?" I will not concede so much of virtue as that to the North. I know that, theoretically, "the enlightened conscience of the North had revolted against the slave clauses of the Constitution"; but, practically, so far as legislation is concerned, she has always been guilty of craven submission, yielding more than the Constitution re quired. Though now, under the pressure of military necessity, she has been forced into some measures or the high road to universal emancipation, the Constitu tion still remains unchanged; so that the force of the slaveholding clauses might yet be restored, if a dem

ocratic administration should come into power. So long as Abraham Lincoln upholds the Fugitive w, Heaven forbid that an Abolitionist should descend so low as to lend his sanction to this Government! A person with ardent feelings and an impulsive temperament will, doubtless, find it hard to refuse a helping hand when there is so much of promise to the slave; but when the smoke of the carnage is over, and reason resumes its sway, and the still small voice of conscience rises above the dread artillery of war,when the evils engendered by it shall be sown broadcast over the land,-he will probably realize that there are other duties beside those to the slave; and while he may consistently rejoice that his freedom has been achieved, he will also rejoice in the clear light that God has given, that he has maintained his integrity by remembering that he was a man before he was an

"To thine own self be true, And it will follow as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

So far as the war is concerned, however, and the mass of those who compose it, it is an arrow's flight ahead of the peace which preceded it, because that was a false peace, a "copperhead" peace, if my friend Heywood will pardon the expression. Terrible as is the carnage and slaughter of the present hour. they are not more terrible than the cruelties practised on the slave for more than two centuries. And shall we murmur because these iniquities are now visited upon us and our children? Rather let us look up- civil war, you "deem it not wise to enter into the disward and say, "We thank thee, Father, for this chas-tisement, which we justly deserve; for we have griev-not? Do we argue so in regard to other great sins? ously sinned in thy sight." The apostle says, "Be When intemperance is destroying its thousands, shall patient with one another." Salutary advice. The the reformer desist from his temperance labors? Slasoldier chides the abolitionist and the non-resistant- very has been growing more and more relentless; but one for resting on his armor in the midst of the strife, have you ever advocated a withdrawal of moral force the other for the impracticability of his views. Ah, against it, in consequence of the "whirlwind and the Mr. Soldier, if you had practised their theories your earthquake"? It appears to us that the time to relife long, you would not need now to lay it down for buke sin, to show its wickedness and deformity, and your country. We would not need to suffer in com- speak against it, is while sin abounds-when we see mon with you from bereavements, and all the evils its awful effects and appalling consequences. So we incident to the strife. If we could afford to be patient argue in regard to intemperance and slavery; and with you, you can afford to be patient with us.

deemed it not incumbent on them to put down a mob act against other sins, at the time the evil manifests itwhen its victims were Abolitionists. Now, they are self? We do not, friend Garrison, exactly see your themselves put down by the mob, and the military is consistency here, touching this matter. We hope the summoned to defend them. Is it not the swift work- question will be discussed, and rejoice that the ball has ing of the law of retribution?

must be prepared to receive it before it can take root. Church and ministry are prophesying peace when There are truths so intensely spiritual, so divinely in-slavery is abolished. "We shall then be free from spired, that they must be felt to be believed; they agitation." But we predict an agitation in the Chris-

I sometimes think thus of Non-Resistance, and I and not through the intellect. It is for this reason, probably, that I differ so much from our friend S. S. Foster in his treatment of the subject. But I owe it to myself to make a confession here. I cannot longe consent to sail under false colors.

The term Non-Resistance, as it is generally understood, implies all opposition to human governments, the repudiation of all outward authority. That point tainly, such a view is very consistent with its teachings, and it does not strike me as visionary or fanatical, but only impracticable in conformity with order.

proceed on the same plan? Of course, it must be unfortunate, but entirely uncalled for. ore binding; but if it represents all the people, of every race and both sexes, there could not be much that some of the remarks and positions assumed were chance for expression. I know the oft-repeated ar- liable, by a promiscuous audience, to be misunder gument, that all governments must be based on force stood-that they would be. He told us that the deto be upheld,—on military force; but I do not believe it. Blackstone distinguished between law and comolitionists had utterly astonished him; that two of the pact thus-that law is a command given to us by a leading men had declared that the President was in supreme power. Probably he would represent it by the English aristocracy, although under another name and compact, an agreement entered into by us, which is my idea of what a government might and should am sorry to say the men I meant are Wm. L. Garribe. Probably some of my non-resistant friends will son and Edmund Quincy." view this as a great inconsistency, taken in connection

It is the principle of human brotherhood, the sacredness of human life, that I have sought to defend, and would it be executed. for the want of some more significant title adopted that, rather stealthily as I think. There is no signifithat, rather stealthily as I think. There is no signifi-cance in the term peace, either as adopted by this country or the English Peace Society, which is so per-emptorily calling on this nation for peace, when there

There is one thing I would like to see discarded on remarks are the very incentives which have cost the our platform, which is at variance with the recognized shedding of innocent blood and the destruction of pro-

eration; and if we wish to repay her when our own peace and prosperity are restored, we can well afford to do it by forgiveness instead of retaliation. It may be that there is great defection in the ranks

of the non-resistants, which is a grievous conviction to those who remain true; but, if so, it springs from the intense interest felt for the freedom of the slave as recognized in the present struggle, and we must though through the red sea of blood.

SOUTH ABINGTON, July 18, 1863. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON-We thank you, from our inmost soul, for publishing the Discourse of our good friend Heywood. It is indeed manna from heav en, and gratifying and truly refreshing to witness so cially at the present time, when nearly every one appears to have forgotten the "Higher Law." bless our noble friend for this discourse, and you also for publishing it! How true it is that God reigns, and will bring good out of evil, and cause all thing to be overruled in such a manner as to advance His glory, and the great principles of Christ's kingdo

O! in what estimation will posterity hold the author of the Declaration of Sentiments of the Anti-Slavery and Non-Resistance Societies, formed in 1883 and 1838! In our opinion, no commendation ever bestowed on any Christian man or philanthropist will more heartily be given. Already is it being given to the pioneer of the Anti-Slavery movement. We hope his advocacy and consistency of action, touching the Non-Resistance question will be as faithful as it has been in regard to the Anti-Slavery question. If so, great will be his reward.

annot exactly understand your present position with reference to your non-resistance principles. You have aintained in the anti-slavery struggle a faithful adherence to the right over expediency and governmen-tal political usurpations. No end, however glorious, can sanction means that are wrong and sinful. Slavery is a sin, consequently it ought to be immediately abolished. If, by supporting Church or State, we there by support slavery, we are bound not to do so, but to withdraw from them. What affinity has Christ with Belial? "Let the dead bury their dead." Thus have you reasoned, and the masses have, in some

been the result. Slavery is abolished. Now, in regard to your non-resistance principles, decided in your belief of their truthfulness. War you sonsider a sin as well as slavery. How, then, can you support a government, or can I, that justifies Will the end, however glorious,-even the abolition of chattel slavery,-justify me in approving ernment that tolerates slavery, because slavery is a sin; how, then, can I tolerate a government that toleinconsistency in your present conduct, which we cannot well solve, touching your approval of the war now being waged by our government. Loyalty to Christ and his government is as true when applied to war as when applied to slavery. "Touch not, taste not, handle not," is the only correct philosophy as it regards the temperance and anti-slavery causes. How does it happen the same correct principles do not apply to whatever. Sin is sin, whether it develop itself in intemperance, slavery or war, and should receive our one, applies with equal force to each of the others. And if we would see correct peace principles prevail, we must be as outspoken and consistent in our conduct touching war, as we are in our conduct touching intemperance and slavery. For ourselves, we cannot support war-like preparations, believing them to b contrary to the precepts and example of Christ. Loyalty to Him, before lovalty to man's devices. He Forgive, if we wish to be forgiven; not only seven times, but seventy times seven. "Resist not evil, but overcome evil with good," &c. &c. &c.; senti-

ments diametrically opposite to war or present gov ernment requirements Again, allow us to speak a few kind words in regard to your remarks, introducing Mr. Heywood's discourse to your readers. You say, in consequence of the "whirlwind and the earthquake" of our present ith you, you can afford to be patient with us.

The city authorities of New York and Boston once and act against the war spirit, as well as speak and been set in motion by our noble friend Heywood. It is impossible to make men see the truth; they This great question is yet to be agitated. The tian world, with reference to the compatibility or incompatibility of war with Christianity, which will excare very little to argue it, perhaps because its funda- ceed in deep thought and interest any question heremental principles come to me through the instincts, tofore considered or discussed by the Christian church.

May you effectually lead the way! Yours, for Christian truth and duty,

MILFORD, July 20, 1863. MY DEAR FRIEND-Last evening, E. H. Heywood gave us his Music Hall lecture, as published in the Liberator, only "much more so." must attribute sincerity and honesty to our respected friend H. But it does seem that at this hour he is misunderstood, and fails to do justice to himself and those he so sharply calls to account. The hunkers Every society, even for the discussion of this subject, and opponents to freedom in any and every shapehas its president and vice-presidents, and other officers. the haters of the negro and his friends—were in ecsta-Why should not a republican form of government cy with Mr. Heywood's lecture. This was not only

with some of my remarks upon the subject; and for this reason I wish to be distinctly understood, so as could not and would not be enforced in New York;

If we can take care of our own sins, it is probably is, many of us believe, in the right; but his voice is fore swine." However we may regret the terrible COL. O'BRIEN KILLED AND HORRIBLY MANGLED. method resorted to by a guilty nation, we must be content that "the dead bury their dead." And if men in an unregenerate state will fight, can we refrain from the desire that they will fight on the side of freedom? So I feel, and so I pray. If it be inconsistent and reprehensible so to feel and so to pray, then I am All which is most heartily said in the deepest love and reverence for peace and good-will to my fellow-men. Yours, truly, GEO. W. STACY.

> SPEECHES AND LECTURES BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

es Redpath, 221 Washington James Redpath, 221 Washington street, publishes, in a beautifully printed volume of 562 pages, Speeches, in a beautifully printed volume of 562 pages, Speeches, in a bout one half of the Speeches made by Mr. Phillips during the last ten years, and reported; and others that were substantially set down beforehand by the orator. The first speech, on "The Murder of Lovejoy," was reported by the late Mr. Hallett, who was one of the best reporters we have ever had; and of the others, Mr. Phillips, in a letter to the publisher, asyse." The preservation of the rest van owe to phoof the others, Mr. Finnings, in a fetter to the potosister, says." The preservation of the rest you owe to phonography; and most of them to the unequalled skill and accuracy, which almost every New England speaker living can attest, of my friend, J. M. W. Yerrinton." This compliment to Mr. Yerrinton is well deserved, as he stands at the head of his calling. The collection has been made by Mr. Redpath at the earnest and repeated requests of the personal friends and the folrepeated requests of the personal friends and the followers of Mr. Phillips; and Mr. Phillips himself modestly says of the Speeches and Lectures, "They will serve, at least, as a contribution to the history of our Anti-Slavery struggle, and especially as a specimen of the method and spirit of that movement, which takes its name from my illustrious friend, WILLIAM LLOTD GARRISON." There are twenty-four pieces in the volume, mostly Speeches, beginning with the speech on the "Murder of Lovejoy," delivered toward the close of 1837, and ending with that on "The State of the Country," delivered early in 1863. They thus cover a quarter of a century, and that quarter of a century, too, in which the struggle against the ascendency of the slaveholding interest occurred. Mr. Phillips, while yet in the prime of his of a certury, too, in which the struggle against the ascendency of the slaveholding interest occurred. Mr. Phillips, while yet in the prime of his wonderful intellect, lives to see his views embraced by millions, most of whom used to condemn them, and to consider him a dangerous agitator. Even those who do not now agree with him must be pleased to see his great works collected, for those works are valuable as historical illustrations, and would be so even if they were, like Cicero's Philippics, the monuments of a runed cause; but as they are the everlasting lights that come from the triumph of truth, their value is immeasurably increased. Let our quarrel be settled as it may, the Abolitionists, of whose opinions Mr. Phillips is "the great expounder," have made so deep an impression on the American mind, that slavery can never again become what it was in those days when it was the predominant interest of the western world. Besides the speeches already named, we have in this volume those on Woman's Rights, Public Opinion, Surrender of Sims, Philosophy of the Abolition Movement, Removal of Judge Loring, The Pigrims, Harper's Ferry, Burial of John Brown, Lincoln's Election, Mobs and Education, Disunion, Progress, The War for the Union, the Cabinet, Toussaint l'Ouverture, The State of the Country, and others. There probably has never been published a volume in which so much powerful matter is to be found, while eloquent expressions adorn almost every page. It is a work that will live long after the quarrels of this time shall have become dull things in dull histories, and when men shall read them as we now read the old narratives of the struggle that took place in Corcyra and

SUMMARY TREATMENT.

It will be seen by our local columns, that the attempt to introduce into this city the New York mode of settling disputed questions of constitutional law has not met with that success which was anticipated has not met with that success which was anticipated by the distinguished character of the men who have undertaken to propagate it. A number of Gov. Seymour's "friends"—we quote his speech—having seen the riot satisfactorily inaugurated in that city, started for the east to spread the doctrine that the draft was "unnecessary and unconstitutional." Some of them stopped here; some went on to Boston. They lingered about the public places, but things had an ugly look. The precautions which the authorities had taken rendered any disturbance a matter of more danger than it suited them to incur. Yet it would disgrace them irretrievably to go home without a fight. So two of them concluded to make an assault upon a negro; and they selected James Reeder, as quiet and peaceable a man as ever minded his own business and let other people's alone. They began by informing him that he was a "damned nigger," and as this did not disturb his good nature, one of them selzed him by the throat. Before his hand had closed upon it, the ruffian measured his length on the pavement. After lying for somewhat of an hour in this position, several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. One well directed blow with the right arm, and another with the left, disposed of both of them. A police officer interposed, and the blackguards, howing and bleeding, were carried to the lock up, and Reeder quietly walked off, saying to the officer, "I will go anywhere with you, boss," and lifting him with one arm, as though he had been a child. One of the scoundrels muttered, as he wiped his bloody face, "It is very different here from New York." He was right. It is very different from New York. It is very different in that we are prepared for such fellows as he, and for the men higher in position and blacker in heart who set them on; it is different in that we have a Governor who will make no soft speeches to a moe, to the common person of the crowd would dash the

and for the men higher in position and blacker in heart who set them on; it is different in that we have a Governor who will make no soft speeches to a mob, but will address them with powder and ball; it is different in that no blank cartridges will be fired. We have not such a useless thing in all our military stores, except a few for salutes.

Reeder belongs to that class of people who, the copperheads inform us, "will not fight." To be sure, he bared his dusky breast to the bullets of the enemy at Bull Run, but that as the same copperheads inform us was only in an "abolition war." We do not believe he will fight these fellows again, for he is too peaceable to make the first attack, and they will be too prudent. There are other New York roughs here, and among them several noted fighting characters. They are marked and watched. If one of them lays his hand in violence upon a peaceful citizen, black or white, native or foreign, we hope he will meet with such a reception as will take one vote from Seymour at the next election.—Providence Journal.

[These rioters, (John Kelley and Thos. A. Brown.]

[These rioters, (John Kelley and Thos. A. Brown,) the Journal states, were arrested, and sentenced by the Journal states, were arrested, and sentenced by the magistrates to pay a fine of \$10 each and costs, and give surety in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace four months—failing in which, they were committed. When this was concluded, the priest turned to the

"There are Sepoys in the English service, and Arabs in the French, why should there not be negroes in the American army?"

FIENDISH CRUELTY OF THE MOB.

There were two howitzers placed in position, supporting which were two companies of the Eleventh New York State Volunteers, under command of Col. O'Brien, who was on horseback. The military were formed on Second avenue, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, with the crowd on either side of them and a few in front none averaging the Thirty-fourth street, with the crowd on either side of them and a few in front, none expressing the slightest trepidation at the dangerous position in which they were placed. Bricks flew like hailstones among the soldiers. Col. O'Brien rode up stones among the soldiers. Col. O'Brien rot and down in the centre, and then gave the mand "Fire" to those who had charge of the itzers. Some allege that these pieces were loaded with grape and cannister; but however this may be there were several seen to fall at this time. The which were under the immediate command of Col.
O'Brien, also opened a fire of Minie bullets, and
committed some have among the crowd, which was
firmly massed together at this point. The balls led around in almost every imaginable direc-Several fell upon the side-walks and in the tion. Several fell upon the side-walks and in the middle of the street, and were carried into the various houses where their wounds were attended to.

The action of Col. O'Brien, as described by several their a hearing distance of him during their actions.

eral who were within a hearing distance of him during the whole time, is thus described from the commencement of the conflict. He urged on the soldiers to fire into and attack the people in all manner of ways. How true this is cannot be accurately determined with any degree of actual certainty; but the fate which he we with a will shortly appear. the fate which he met with, as will shortly appear, is probably one of the most horrible that either history tells of or the present generation ever witnessed. Col.O'Brien had the entire command of the military. It was by his orders that they fired, and also by his instrumentality, whether he be right or wrong in the matter, that the heart's blood of many an able youth was stopped in its flowings.

Probably the most heart-rending occurrence which
one could imagine took place during this fight. Col.
O'Brien held a revolver in his hand, and was riding

up and down between either line of the crowd. it is stated, fired his revolver into their midst, the ball killing a woman and child, which she held in her arms. After several rounds had been fired, the her arms. After several rounds had been fired, the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Col. O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his borse, and walked into a drug store. Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time, there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim, and he was a doomed Col. O'Brien stayed in the drug store for some few minutes; it is tho get some refreshments. The crowd were around the door at this time. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of on-men looked down in their vengeful spirit men looked down in their vengeful spirit upon his as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword and with a revolver in the other hand walked ou on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind, and, striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then invadiately surrounded him and beat him in a

then immediately surrounded him, and beat him in a most shocking manner.

After having been terribly beaten, his almost in-animate body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd, and hurried to the first lamp post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes, the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish into the street.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a

few yards of the corner of Thirty-fourth street. Na-ture shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such manner that it was utterly impossible to recogn it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons wounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporters walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the rest surrounded the body, and in company with the rest gazed upon the extended mass of flesh which was once the corpulent form of Colonel H. F. O'Brien. Notwithstanding the fearful process which the soldier had gone through, he was yet breathing with evident strength. The eyes were closed, but there was a very apparent twitching of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense agony.

After lying for somewhat of an hour in this position, several of the crowd took hold of the body by

most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled mass again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left, the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence evidently having taken

Further particulars of his death.

The body was lying in the street from two o'clock until after six. Col. O'Brien was not hung at all. About three o'clock, the Rev. Father Clowrey arrived at the scene, and began to read the services of the Catholic Church over him. The occasion was one of marked and solemn interest. The stood over the dying man, while a large crowd rounded him, but standing off in silent attitudes while they viewed the solemn scene. Around the neck of O'Brien a scapular was placed, which was recognized by the crowd, and added to their silent and quiet attitude. When the crowd saw that this and give surety in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace four months—failing in which, they were committed. Thus these worthies are, for the present "under the protection of Providence."]

OUR NEGRO TROOPS.

To the Editor of the London Morning Star.

SIR—Yesterday you remarked (in a leader upon the American war) as follows:—

"There are Sepoys in the English service, and Arabs in the French, why should there not be negroes in the American army?"

had ended the ceremonial of reading over the body. When this was concluded, the priest turned to the crowd, and requested them to keep quiet, and not to assault Colonel O'Brien any more, as he was fast sinking. The reverend gentleman then left, and this was the signal for another onslaught upon the body, which was entered into with energy by the assembled multitude. In the neighborhood of seven o'clock, the body was carried into the yard of the house where Col. O'Brien lived.

Shortly before night fell upon the scene, the body was brought from the street into the backyard. Here it was followed by a crowd of some three hundred persons, and the scenes which here occurred in

Arabs in the French, why should there not be negroes in the American army?"

But there are negroes in the English army: the West India regiments are composed entirely of negroes; with a few exceptions, the non-commissioned officers thereof are likewise negroes.

The worth of these troops against an enemy I know not. I do know, however, that the "2d West India" volunteered to fight the Russians during the Crimean war—a proof, methinks, of appetite for battle. Mark, too—the Government is now raising another black corps in lieu of the white St. Helena regiment. This looks as though "the authorities" deemed iniggers" wholesome, food for powder, maugre the Times.

At the exercision of the remarks and positions assumed were a for expression. It has were of the remarks and positions assumed were the formation of the expression. It has the expression of th

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WHITE AND BL The editor of the Catholic ed negrophilist. The sed negrophilist. The sed negrophilist. With

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do with it, that "their acks—"has only added to an for energy and intellect? We do not wish to see the re ought to be no parties. We have no anxiety ther working together not tilelds. The natural sup the to be carefully preserved In reply to this, we ask how is all partnership to

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The Editors of the Cine

and the New York Free other, by their incessant of and wickedness of slaver and wickedness of slaver economy,—metaphysics,—the principles of Plato,—the principles of Plato,—the principles of Plato,—the principles of Plato,—the principles of Plato,—and mo annals,—negrophily almo Wendell Phillips, and promising as Southern fire are the "sedes argumen learned contemporaries of their malice. We submit good judge on the matter crudite and too prejudices and too prejudiced ness. Cincinnati is a rab indoubted that the Edito come, of late, quite impre come, of late, quite impre-the other hand, our frien or other hand, our friend in favor of slavery as a magnitude of the freedon abolition Administration. How can such contesta. The thing is impossible sense of our contemporar stripling that the stripling is the stripling that the stripling is the stripling that the stripling is the stripling that t stripling; but both of the d have uncommon prentable to see two dirs and exhausting all bjeet, with all the bitte